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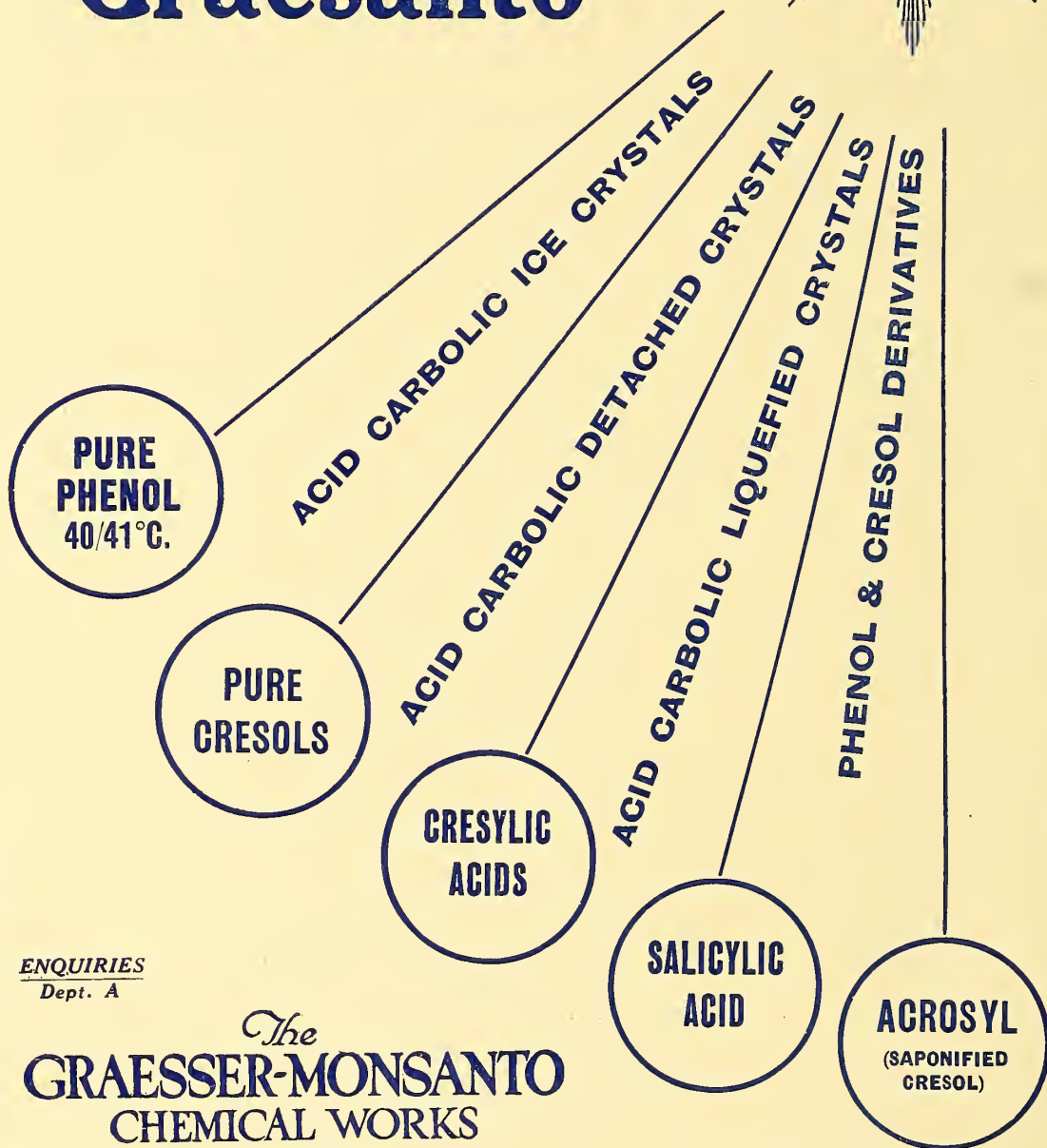
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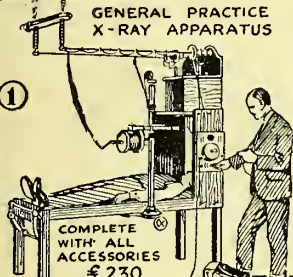
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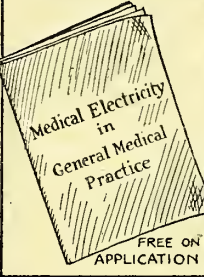
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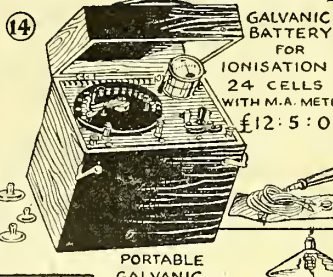


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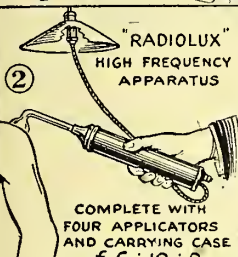
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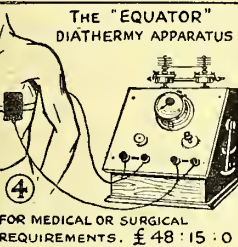
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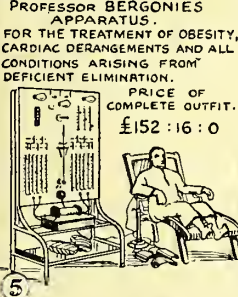
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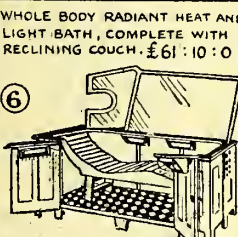
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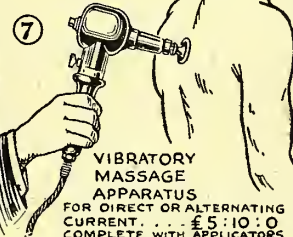


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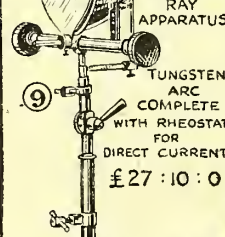
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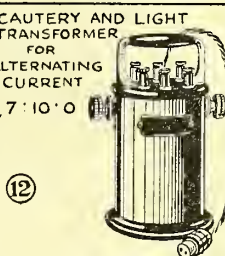
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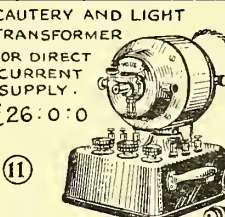


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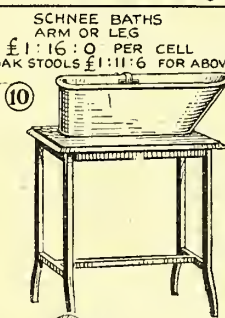
13



12 CAUTERY AND LIGHT TRANSFORMER FOR ALTERNATING CURRENT
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11 CAUTERY AND LIGHT TRANSFORMER FOR DIRECT CURRENT SUPPLY.
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10 SCHNEE BATHS ARM OR LEG
£1:16:0 PER CELL
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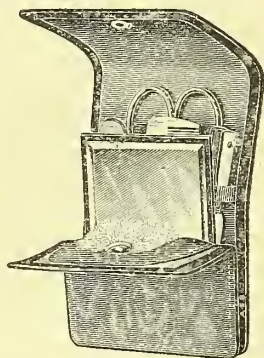
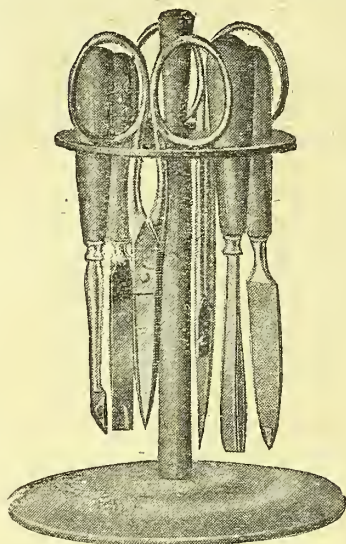
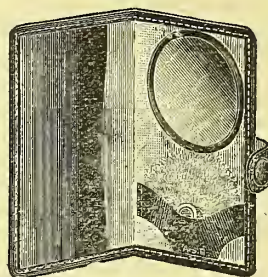
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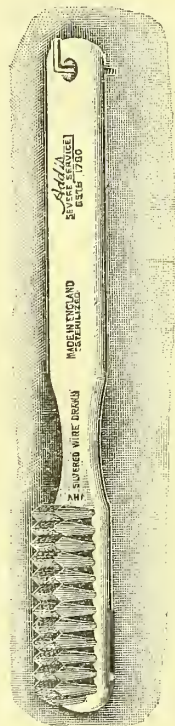
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RECEIPT OF

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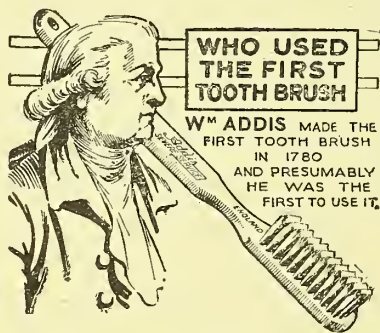
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'Grams: "ADOLPH B'HAM."



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Unbleached Bristle
for "Severe Service"



**WHO USED
THE FIRST
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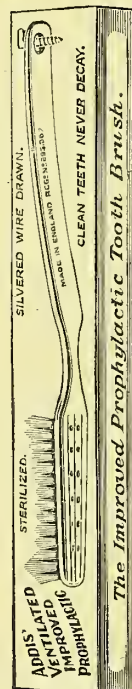
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FIRST TOOTH BRUSH
IN 1780
AND PRESUMABLY
HE WAS THE
FIRST TO USE IT.

Every *Addis Prophylactic* and "SEVERE SERVICE"
tooth brush box bears the following copyright wording:

*Manufactured in England and guaranteed by the oldest firm
of tooth brush manufacturers in the world.*

When you offer your customer one of these he knows you are offering the best obtainable, not just selling for profit. At the same time ADDIS brushes give the regulation profit, a full guarantee and confidence to the customer to purchase other goods from you.

ADDIS BRUSH WORKS
HERTFORD, ENGLAND.



Made in
Very Hard
Hard ... Bristles
Medium ...
or Soft if required.

Maw's



Page

Bread and Butter.

When a customer asks you for a packet of Cotton Wool or Boric Lint do you hand over your counter a package of which you have reason to be proud, a package which looks well, and which contains dressings of assured quality?

Can you take a few packages of dressings from your drawers and, in a few minutes, with the help of the display material supplied by the makers, can you build up a window display which will attract attention and bring business?

And do you buy your dressings right? Are they, not merely low in price, but as low as possible consistent with a standard of quality that will do you credit? Can you fairly charge a price for them which will yield a good profit and still leave your customer pleased?

These little matters are worth your careful consideration for Surgical Dressings are one of the staples of the pharmacist's business, one of the bread and butter lines which sell steadily and consistently and have a big influence on your profits.

Your dressings business will be right if you buy and sell Maw's dressings. You will know whenever you hand your customer the familiar blue packet with the yellow label that both you and he are benefiting by the transaction and no firmer basis for increased sales can be found than mutual satisfaction.

Place your trial order for Maw's Dressings to-day and display them in your window as soon as they arrive. To show Maw's Dressings is to sell more dressings

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,

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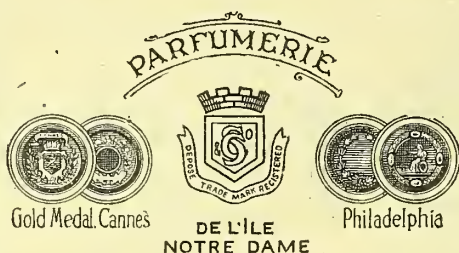


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"GOLD SEAL" EAU DE COLOGNE

This Cologne was first manufactured
in 1825, and has stood the test
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It is looked upon by many dis-
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THE "GET-UP" IS SMART
THE PROFITS ARE HANDSOME

It is made with pure B.P. Spirit and none
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Works: GRASSE (France) & BEYRUT (Syria).

Essential Oils — Synthetics.
All Raw Materials for Perfumery.

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Verses inspired by Potter & Moore's 1749 Mitcham Lavender Water.

"It recalls many scenes of my childhood,
It reminds me of days that are past,
From its fragrance arises a vision
Of my mother, as I saw her last.

"Its odour is 'England,' 'Old England,'
There's nothing on earth just the same,
Her cliffs, her hills, and her valleys,
And all the Old Country can claim.

"I have smelt the scents of the Indies,
And the sensuous 'Attar of Rose,'
I have used when abroad the concoctions
Compounded by friends and by foes.

"They may be elusive or subtle,
But forme (for I'm still John Bull's daughter),
I cherish and love that 'gift from above,'
Our Old English Lavender Water."

MARY G. STENNING.

POTTER & MOORE'S

1749

MITCHAM LAVENDER WATER

A Perfume of distinction which has stood the test of time!

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LAVENDER WATER



Potter & Moore's 1749 Mitcham Lavender Water has delighted the senses of many generations by reason of its alluring and refreshing fragrance. Its incomparable charm is the same to-day as it was in 1749, when the House was first established.

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*Compare the Prices
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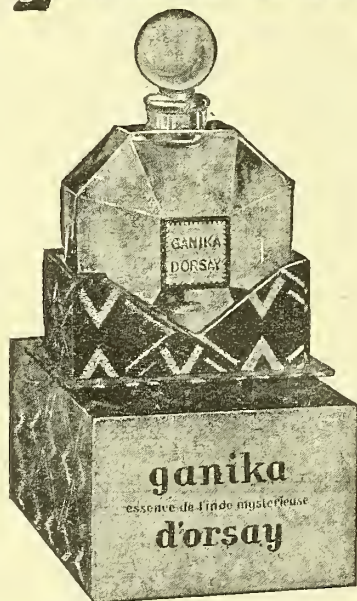
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Experience tells in this question —Waterglass is a tricky thing to pack.

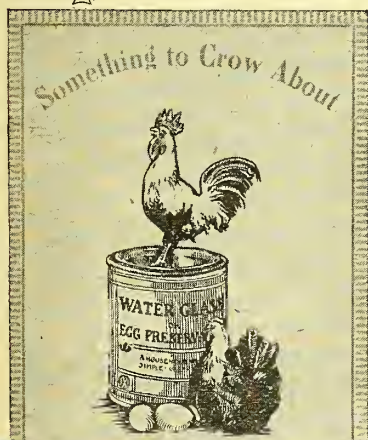
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A permanently clean and tight pack, offered in several styles with own name facilities, supported by Showcards, Window Bills, etc.

TELL US YOUR QUANTITY AND WE WILL GIVE YOU AN ENTICING PRICE.

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD.

**"Everything Pharmaceutical,"
LIVERPOOL.**



**WATER GLASS
FOR PRESERVING EGGS**



VICHY AGREABLE

Large, per doz. 9/- Retail 12/- Per case of 50 bottles, 36/- Retail 48/-
 Small, per doz. 7/- „ 9/- Per case of 50 bottles, 28/- „ 36/-
 Splits, per doz. 4/6 „ 6/- Per case of 150 bottles, 45/- „ 60/-

Descriptive booklets sent free to any chemist, with his name and address thereon, upon application.

BIRMO

SWISS NATURAL BITTER APERIENT WATER.

Per doz. 10/- Per case of 50 bottles, 40/- Retail 1/3 per bottle

Write for Free Carriage-Paid Samples of these Waters to the Sole Agents:

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Stands all tests and gives a brilliant solution.
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 an illustrated monthly magazine for druggists, full of American snap and enterprise.

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It has been established by law that Registered Chemists may sell Wincarnis with Quinine without a License.

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Sells readily ALL the time.

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TO the busy Chemist "Mineral Spring" means a quick, profitable turnover and the assurance of repeat sales—a definite building up of goodwill for the Pharmacy.

"Mineral Spring" is now packed in bottles and cartons of a very attractive nature, which make it more than ever the Chemist's Own Effervescible. It is not supplied to the Grocery or similar trades. "Mineral Spring" is Kerfoot (i.e. Chemist's) quality.

The profit on "Mineral Spring" is never less than 33% on selling price, and for orders of only 5 gross is over 40%. "Mineral Spring" has excellent keeping properties, and the growing public demand ensures its sale while it is in a thoroughly active condition.

RETAIL
PRICES
1/- & 2/-
P.A.T.A.



All supplies of the 1/- size are now sent out packed in this attractive carton.

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
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ESTABLISHED 1797.

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Season—1925



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GUARANTEED GENUINE. FINEST PURE LOFOTEN.

Manufacturers :

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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF COD LIVER OIL IN NORWAY.

Stocks always held in London.

In 25-gallon tin-lined barrels.

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MALT & OIL

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Offices and Warehouse : Commercial Mills.

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KIRBY'S No. 1

PURE FRESH MADE UNREFINED

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION?

Prepared as recommended by Eminent Medical Authorities who have visited our works.

Largely prescribed by the Medical Profession.

WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES for Adults.

WITHOUT HYPOPHOSPHITES for Breast and Bottle Fed Babies and Young Children.

AN ASSURED PROFIT OF 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %.

Packed in 3 Sizes :

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Write us for Wholesale Prices, etc.

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30 Per Cent COD LIVER OIL

An entirely New Method of administering Cod Liver Oil.

An absolutely new and unique product.

A deliciously-flavoured Jelly nearly 100 times richer in "A" vitamins than butter at its best.

Free from all fishy flavour and odour.

Palatable to Invalids. Relished by Children.

Samples sent free at once on request:

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Heyerdahl Products Co. (England) Ltd

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You may with confidence recommend



as the Ideal Food-Drink for all ages.

It is price-protected, and the sales are directed through Chemists.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY,
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The only Baby Food whose claim is backed by rigid scientific proof

Humanised Trufood is made at the Creameries, Wrenbury, from the purest milk that comes from the rich pastures of the famous Cheshire dairy country. It contains soluble lactalbumen in the same colloidal condition and in the same quantity as in breast milk. It is standardised as regards its fat content, and the casein present corresponds to human milk and not to cows' milk. In short it is analogous in composition to breast milk, as the following analysis clearly shows:—

	<i>Breast Milk</i>	<i>Cows' Milk</i>	<i>Humanised Trufood</i>
	%	%	%
Lactose	6.5	4.7	6.25
Fat	3.3	3.5	3.45
Casein	0.9	3.0	0.80
Lactalbumen	0.4	0.3	0.60
Salts	0.2	0.8	0.65
Water	88.7	87.7	88.25
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.00</u>

This result has been achieved by removing a part of the casein of full-cream Cheshire milk, so that, after the addition of suitable quantities of pure fresh cream and lactose, a milk powder of the above composition results.

No other Infants' Food on the market is justified in claiming this close analogy to human milk.

You are invited to apply for reproduction of actual photograph (in colours) of a recent incubation test of various milks. This is obtainable by post.

If you are not yet stocking Trufood, please ask for sample and special trade offer.

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TRUFOOD LIMITED

The Creameries, Wrenbury, nr. Nantwich, Cheshire

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In your window and on your counter let there be thick, creamy, delicious

"Imperial Bee"

New Zealand Honey

It has the largest sale in the world.

Guaranteed PURE AND WITHOUT PRESERVATIVES. Uncooked and unheated, therefore contains essential vitamins.

CASES per doz. carriage paid.

48/1's Glass Screw-top Jars at 14/-

48/1/2's " " " " 8/6

48/1's Monopots " " 12/6

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If you cannot obtain supplies through your Wholesaler, write to

A. J. Mills & Co. Ltd., 14 Tooley St., London, S.E.1

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Gastric Influenza

The present influenza epidemic is largely of a gastric type. From all over the country reports are coming in of the wonderful results obtained by using Bovo-Lactin Foods to combat this disease; while being particularly easy of assimilation by the most weakened and irritable stomach, their effect on the blood stream is very rapid so that not only is full benefit obtained from the Bovo-Lactin, but the patient shows a desire for other food and is enabled to extract full benefit from it.

In the acute stages, INVALID BOVO-LACTIN can be retained when all else is rejected.

During convalescence, BOVO-LACTIN ESSENCE and BOVO-LACTIN CHOCOLATE POWDER hasten recovery in a remarkable manner.

As a preventative, they tone up the system and so help to ward off the disease.

Bovo-Lactin

Food Products, Ltd., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

Wholesale Distributors: Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., 86, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1.

THE ORIGINAL VITAMINE MALT

A food accessory which should be given to all growing children, and certainly to all invalids.



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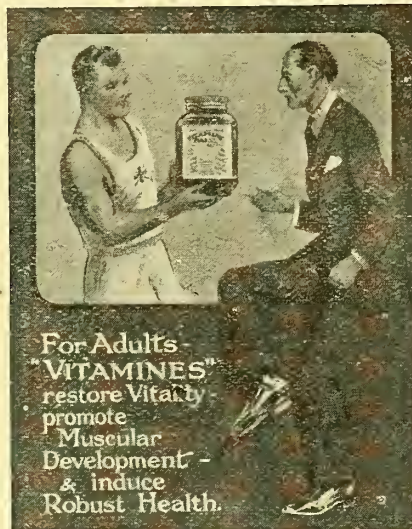
The Manufacturers of this important Food Accessory, for which the demand is daily increasing, would be glad to hear from Chemists who are getting enquiries, with a view to aiding them in their sales by circulation of literature, &c.

It is most important to remember that there are two preparations of VITAMINE MALT, one for human beings and another for animals, and when ordering, it is necessary to specify which is required.

The Manufacturers have interesting booklets, describing the action of Vitamines, and the distinctive part they play in metabolism.

Chemists can have supplies of these booklets with their names printed upon them as Agents. There are booklets for both the Human and Veterinary Preparations.

Special terms given to buyers of £5 value and upwards.



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A safe, simple, and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessities from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

For Direct Terms apply to—

OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK

MAJAX

The ideal milk sugar for babies. We are having direct orders from all parts of the country. Why not participate in this business?

For terms write to Proprietors

MAWSON & PROCTOR, LTD.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

ESTABLISHED 138 YEARS.

R. J. FULLWOOD & BLAND'S

"DAIRY" Brand

WORLD RENOWNED

"STAG" Brand

RENNET AND ANNATTO

"Oleo" and "Sunbeam" Butter Colour, Essence of Rennet, Junket Tablets, &c.

For Samples and Quotations, apply to 31, 33 & 35 BEVENDEN ST., HOXTON, LONDON, N.1

RENNET WORKS, ELLESMERE, SALOP. The Largest in Europe.

Nuctone

for GREY HAIR

Scientifically and Commercially Right!

There is an immense field for profit in the selling of NUCTONE. Nowadays a proved preparation for restoring grey hair to its normal colour has a wider public appeal than ever before, and in NUCTONE the chemist trade is offered a line which is exceptionally favourable to handle.

NUCTONE has been proved to be scientifically correct, and to restore the colour of the hair in a permanent and undamaging manner. It does not load up or over pigment the hair cells, but leaves the hair light and fluffy; and with all the vitality and variety, light and shade of natural hair. After NUCTONE has been used and the hair shampooed it can be permanently waved and treated in every respect like natural hair. NUCTONE is guaranteed free from any injurious ingredients such as a combination of lead and sulphur or para-phenylene-diamine.

In marketing NUCTONE the proprietors have given full consideration to the interests of the chemist trade. It retails at prices which attract a large sale and yet leave generous profits. It is packed in a variety of convenient sizes, and generous help in promoting sales is available in the way of showcards, counter booklets and other attractions.

Retail Price 3/9 & 6/6 per bott.

Trade „ 32/- & 52/- per doz.

Nuctone Concentre and Nuctone Eclairé Concentre.

Retail Price 6/6 & 12/6 per bott.

Trade „ 52/- & 84/- per dozen.

In four grades:

NUCTONE for dark and medium hair.

NUCTONE ECLAIRÉ for fair & auburn shades.

NUCTONE CONCENTRE for Gentlemen.

NUCTONE ECLAIRÉ CONCENTRE for gentlemen or ladies with fair hair who wish quicker result.

Obtainable from—

QUELCH & GAMBLES, Ltd.
211/215 Blackfriars Rd., London, S.E.1

Manufactured by

STEWART, GOODALL & DUNLOP, LIMITED,
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DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz.	Selling Price to Retailer P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP ... A complexion soap.	10/-	1/-
PROLACTUM ... For the lips.	10/-	1/-
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STYMOL ... For oily complexions and blackheads.	36/-	4/-
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BARSYDE ... Dandruff eradicator.	22/6	2/6
TAMMALITE ... For grey and faded hair.	22/6	2/6
LIQUID PERGOL ... To check excessive perspiration locally.	31/6	3/6
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COCONOIDS ... For figure development.	31/6	3/6

The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES ... For obesity.	36/- 58/6	4/- 6/6
SOFT PALERIUM ... For wrinkles.	45/-	5/-
LIQUID NAIL POLISH ... Brilliant and lasting.	10/-	1/-

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COMPLEXION CREAMS

COLD (night) CREAM

VANISHING (day) CREAM

PAY NEARLY 100% ON COST!
and MAKE LASTING FRIENDS!

Large pots retail at 2/6

Tubes retail at 1/3

Twin samples (miniature tube of each) 6d. (cost 4d.)

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16/-	28/-	50/- doz.

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together with Show
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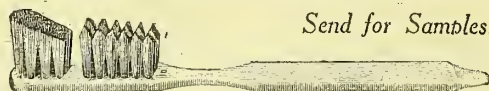
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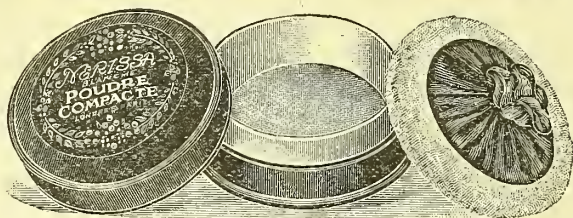


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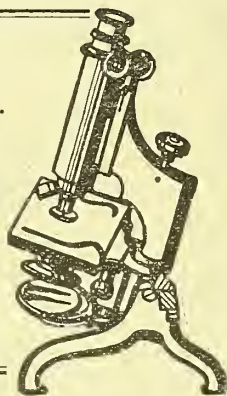
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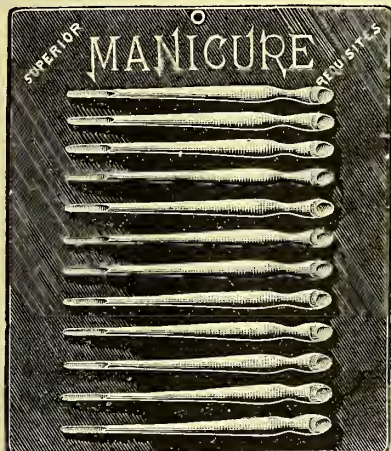
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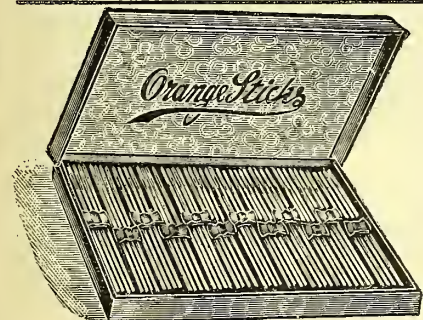
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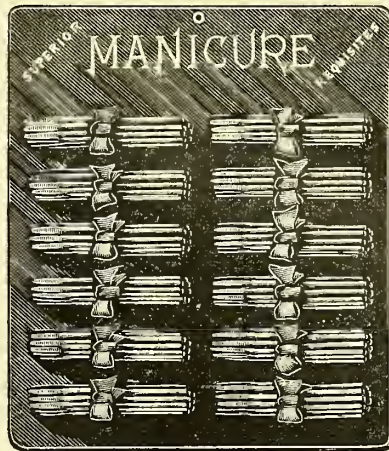
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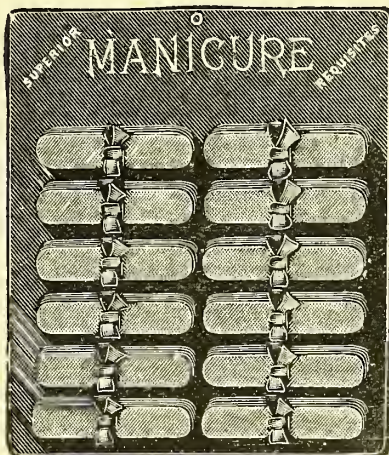
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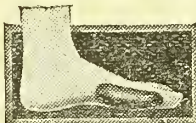
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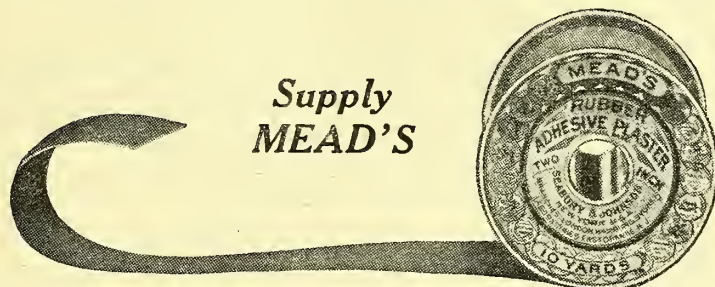
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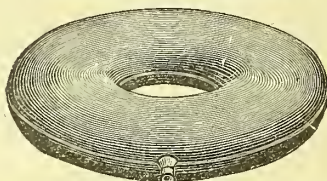
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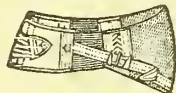
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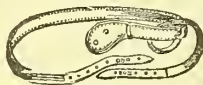
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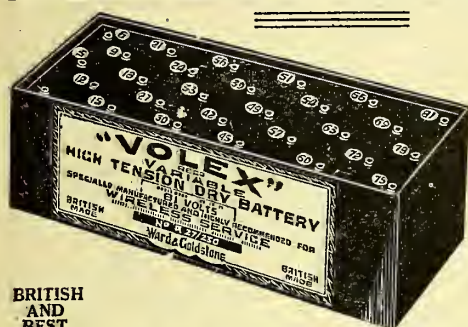
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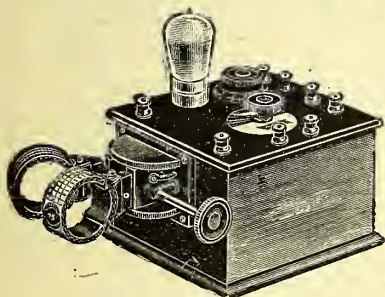
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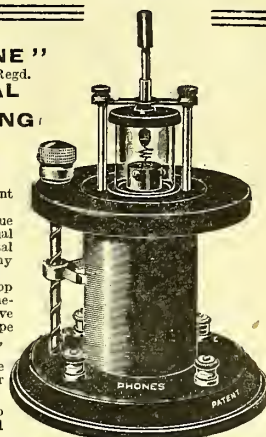
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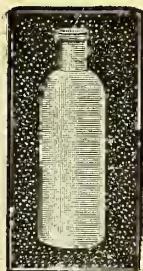
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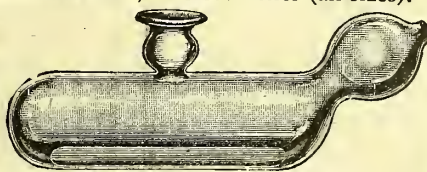
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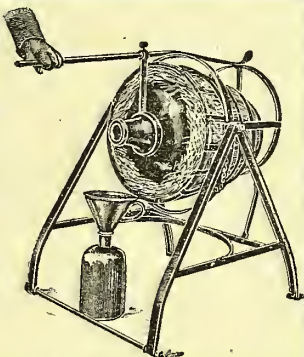
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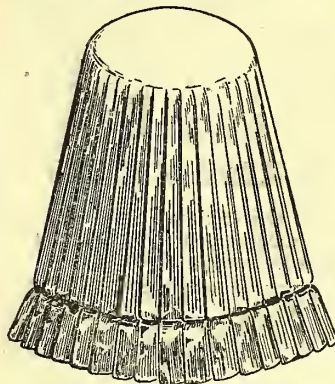
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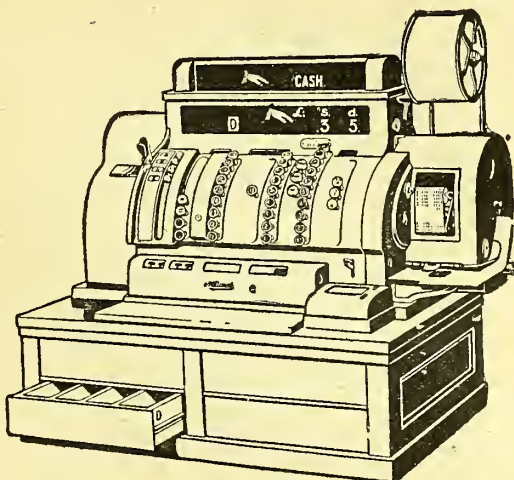
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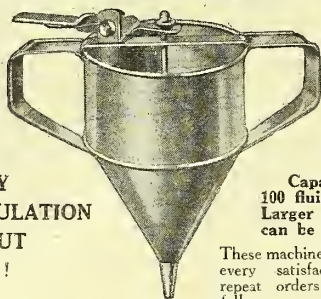
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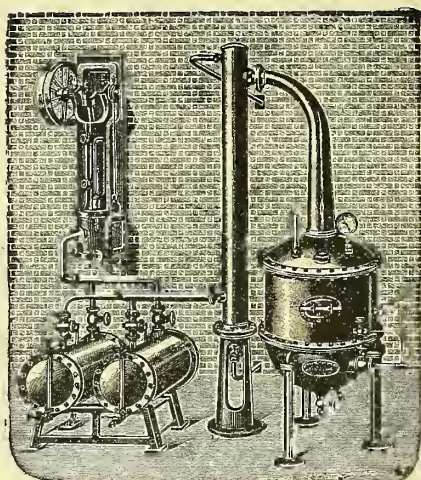
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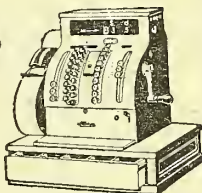
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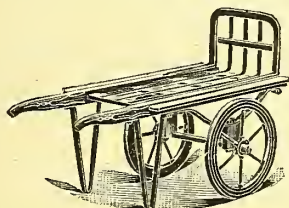
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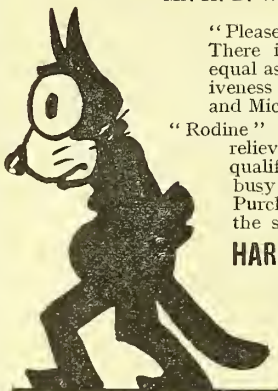
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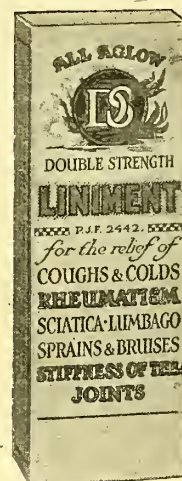
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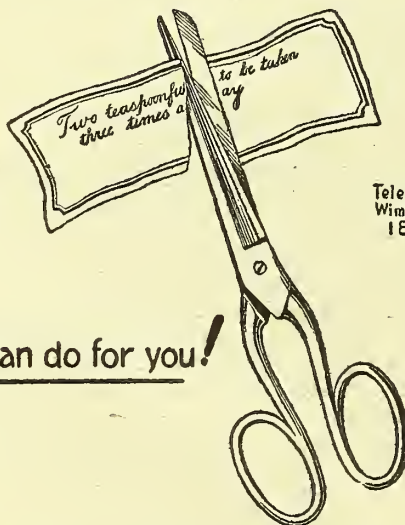
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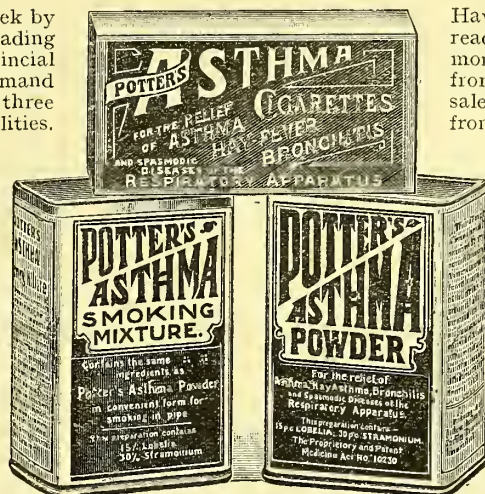
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To Whom it May Concern

An Apology

HINDUSTANI DAWAKHANA
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DELHI

We hereby express to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. our regret for having trespassed upon their trade mark rights by the employment of the words 'Tabloid' and 'Tabloids' in respect of goods not of their manufacture.

We hereby undertake to forthwith deliver up to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. all unamended labels, wrappers, price lists, circulars, notices, advertisements, etc., in our possession, or under our control, in which the title 'Tabloid' or 'Tabloids' is employed where their products are not intended to be designated, and we will refrain from any further infringement of their trade mark rights.

We agree to publication of this apology.

Dated this eleventh day of December, 1924.

(Sd.)

Manager

Witnesses:—

(Sd.) ANWAR AHMAD

Proprietor, Indian-Uni-Chemical Works

(Sd.)

Manager, Ashrafabad Mills

The registered trade mark

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is an arbitrarily-coined word or brand which designates specifically "Burroughs Wellcome & Co." products. The substitution of goods of any other manufacture when the word 'TABLOID' is used in ordering is an infringement and unlawful.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the Chemical and Drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of other Chemists' Societies in the Overseas Dominions.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING may be obtained on application to the Publisher.

Head Office: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4
Telegrams: "Chemicus, Cannon, London." Telephone: Central 3617 (3 lines).

Branch Offices: 49 County Buildings, 4 Cannon Street, Manchester. (Telephone: City 52.)
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Business Changes

MR. H. LAWRENCE, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at 10 Camberwell Green, London, S.E.5.

MR. D. DAWSON, chemist and druggist, 74 King William Street, Blackburn, has relinquished business on the termination of his lease.

THE business of John T. Corder, chemists, 31 London Street, Norwich, has been incorporated with Jarrold & Sons, Ltd., 1 London Street. Mr. J. T. Corder, chemist and druggist, is manager of the department.

MR. F. COLLING HUNTLEY, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Milburn & Holmes, chemists, Front Street, Haswell. Mr. Huntley was previously on the staff of Thompson & Capper, Ltd., chemists, Liverpool.

THE title of the businesses carried on as Elder-Deans, Ltd., chemists, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Gosforth, has been changed to Elder-Pool, Ltd., and a new branch opened at Ashburton Road, Gosforth. The directors are Mr. J. Elder, chemist and druggist, and Mr. R. Pool, chemist and druggist.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Preservatives in Food

The Ministry of Health has issued draft regulations designed to give effect to the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on the use of preservatives and colouring matters in food. The limitations on the use of preservatives are those printed in the *C. & D.*, November 1, 1924, p. 642. The article containing the preservative is to bear a declaration to that effect. A list is given of colouring matters which may not be used in food—e.g., gamboge; picric acid, Victoria yellow, Manchester yellow, aurantia, orange II, and aurine. Thickening ingredients other than sugar may not be added to cream.

Silica Dust Regulations

The Home Secretary issued on February 16 [S. R. & O., 1925, No. 79] a series of regulations dealing with workers exposed to silica dust in the course of their occupation. The regulations, which come into force on May 1, apply to industries in which refractory material containing not less than 80 per cent. of total silica is got or manipulated. They provide for a medical board appointed by the Secretary of State and for a company (The Refractories Industries Compensation Fund, Ltd.), to which is entrusted the duty of collecting funds from employers and disbursing the money to workers whose right to compensation has been proved by the medical board. All workmen employed in the industries designated are to be medically examined at prescribed intervals, and must satisfy the official requirements for physique.

Birmingham

Cadbury Bros., Ltd., have distributed £400 to their employees as awards for suggestions during the past year.

Platinite, "the King of wireless crystals," is being offered by the Platinite Crystal Co., of which the proprietor is Mr. J. W. Cox, chemist and druggist, Sparkhill.

Among the members of the Agricultural Conference, which met in the Council Chamber on February 19, are several connected with pharmacy, including Mr. F. H. Alcock, F.I.C., Ph.C. Mr. L. C. Tipper (B. C. Tipper & Son), invited the members to luncheon.

The fund for the Queen's Hospital extension has recently been augmented by numerous gifts, the donors including: Mr. and Mrs. Barrow Cadbury, £1,000; Alderman F. C. Clayton, Ph.C., £1,000; Boots, Ltd., £105; Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., £100; E. R. Canning, £100; and Joseph Knight, £100.

An inquiry was held recently into the circumstances attending the death of Samuel Downing (33), analytical chemist, employed by Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd., Hales-owen, who died at the Queen's Hospital. On January 22 deceased was cleaning a beaker in the works laboratory when the vessel, which was cracked, broke in his hand, and cut his finger. He subsequently complained of feeling sick, and was admitted to the Queen's Hospital, where he was operated upon. Later he developed septic pneumonia, and death ensued. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

Liverpool

Treacherous weather confines trade to winter lines.

Mr. John H. Robinson displays a Brisbane chemist's cablegram asking for a wholesale quotation for his "nose drill," and heads it, "Wanted in Australia."

The cross-word pest noted in this column, on February 14, actually, made a tour of pharmacies. He asked to see a packet of "Eno" to see if it bore a patent medicine stamp!

In the most rainy of seasons the Pharmacy Club has held five winter rambles without encountering a shower. Fourteen visited Parkgate on February 15. The two lady joint secretaries have issued a programme showing:—February 18, dance at New Brighton; February 25,

theatre party at Playhouse; March 11, carnival dance at Yamen; March 25, whist drive at King's Café.

A peremptory rapping on the door followed the closing of a city pharmacy at 9 p.m. on February 14. The man who knocked said he must be weighed and his height taken, in order to fill up a form in connection with his application for employment. Having been weighed, he questioned the accuracy of the machine—a new one regularly tested. He grumbled because the chemist lacked both a tape measure and a two-foot rule. The height was marked on a door and measured on Sunday. Scant thanks were tendered.

Manchester

Many Manchester chemists were greatly shocked to hear of the passing away of that grand old veteran of pharmacy, Dr. Symes, of Liverpool.

Major H. M. Gaffin, chemist and druggist, has just opened a pharmacy in Lloyd Street South, on the Wilbraham Road Estate at Withington.

The social evening and dance held at the University Union on February 11, under the auspices of the junior section of the Manchester and Salford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, was a great success. Over 120 tickets were sold.

It is some considerable time since such a representative gathering of Lancashire, Cheshire and other chemists assembled at a meeting in Manchester as on February 12. Mr. Robert Wright, Buxton, a past-President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, was present to hear the exposition of the by-laws and regulations.

"Please can you tell me the medical term for 'an ulcerated chilblain'?" was the query put to a suburban chemist by a young lady, who confessed that this word was the only one she required to complete her solution of a cross-word puzzle. She had been to six chemists, she said, and none of them knew.

Miscellaneous

POISON-LICENCE APPLICATION.—Mr. J. Hill, ironmonger, Ledbury, has applied for a licence under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

WINDOW SMASH.—A window at the premises of Timothy White & Co., Ltd., chemists, Guildford, was broken on February 11 by a bale of leather, which fell from a truck.

FIRE.—Considerable damage was caused at the premises of Harries & Morris (chemists), Ltd., Swansea, by an outbreak of fire on February 17. The outbreak is attributed to a defective flue.

CONCERT.—The staff entertainment committee of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. opened the present session on February 12 with a successful concert, under the chairmanship of the general manager, Mr. G. E. Pearson. The high quality of vocalisation, instrumental music and humour suggests that there is a "Wellcome" standard for artistic efforts.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.—Further evidence was heard on February 12 by the Royal Commission on National Health Insurance; the bodies represented by witnesses were the Group of Catholic Approved Societies, the Joint Committee of Approved Societies, and the National Insurance Beneficent Society.

PRIVATE ARRANGEMENT.—A meeting of the creditors of Irene B. Johnson (trading as C. W. Johnson & Co.), perfumer, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C., was held on February 13, when Mr. A. E. Quaife occupied the chair and reported that a deed of assignment had been executed to him. The business had been carried on by Mr. Johnson, who died about two years ago; his widow had continued the business. The gross liabilities amounted to £1,688. The assets consisted of stock £769 7s. 11d., and other items, making total assets of £1,037 2s. 7d. (net, £1,016 14s. 5d.). A resolution was passed confirming the deed. The following are among the creditors:—Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., £22; International Bottle Co., Ltd., £19.

POISONING.—An inquest was held in South-East London on February 12 on the body of Miss Ella Christine Davis, chemist and druggist, who, it appeared, was found unconscious in the Evelina Hospital, where she was a dispenser, and subsequently died at Guy's Hospital. The house surgeon at the hospital gave evidence to the effect that artificial respiration, oxygen and emetics were tried for several hours in an attempt to save Miss Davis's life. Death was due to morphine poisoning. A letter left by the deceased, to whom tributes were paid at the inquest, contained the sentence: "I was born without a personality." The coroner recorded a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind."—"Death from misadventure" was the verdict at the conclusion of an inquest on the body of Mr. Thomas Whales, a South London chemist, aged eighty-two. It appeared that Mr. Whales, who was in great pain, inadvertently took an overdose of morphine.

IN THE COURTS.—At Brighton, on February 13, Roy W. Webber, an apprentice, was placed on probation for six months on a charge of stealing the sum of £23 1s., the moneys of Mr. Ernest Beckwith, chemist and druggist, Dyke Road, his employer. It was stated that the sum had been recovered.—At Old Street Police Court, London, on February 14, Daniel Burke (18), fish porter, Dixie Street, E., appeared on remand charged with breaking into and entering the shop of Bewells, Ltd., 191 Bethnal Green Road, and stealing safety razors and other articles, value £20. Mr. Ronald Sydney Houseman, chemist and druggist, identified certain of the goods recovered. The accused was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.—At Bow Street Police Court, London, on February 18, Alfred Knowlden, errand boy, was bound over on a charge of stealing goods valued at £5 from the shop of his employers, Heppells, Ltd., Chandos Street, W.C. Frank Kensley, newsvendor, Hoxton, N., and James Williams, newsvendor, Stamford Street, S.E., were bound over on a charge of receiving portions of the property.

Wine-licence Applications

AMONG the applications for wine off-licences at Brewster Sessions, those of the following chemists have been granted, subject, in most cases, to the sales being confined to medicated wines:—Miss Ellen Thornton, Nelson; Messrs. S. G. Challinor, Hanley; W. L. Egerton, Portsmouth; S. F. Fortnam, Rugby; F. W. Freeman, St. Albans; W. R. Hart, Portsmouth; L. G. Ogden, Ltd., Burnley; L. A. Royle, Middleton Junction; J. Royston, Thurnscoe; W. Ruff, Whitby; Veitch (Chemists), Ltd., Burnley.

Applications for similar licences by the following chemists have been refused: Batley and Heckmondwike Co-operative Society, Ltd. (drug department); Messrs. F. S. Elsey, Wolverhampton; B. W. Evans, Smethwick; J. Halliday, Bradford; N. Huggins, Bradford; W. Smith, Rugby; E. A. Ward, Cardiff; J. R. Woolhouse, Huddersfield.

At Aberdare Licensing Sessions, Mr. T. M. Watkins, chemist and druggist, Gadlys Roads, who was represented by Mr. W. D. Kenshole, applied for a wine off-licence. Mr. Watkins said he had two customers who had been ordered wine, and who consequently had to go elsewhere. In answer to Dr. A. T. Jones, the applicant said he had received no prescription from any medical man. He had, however, been compelled to send some of his customers away. The Rev. T. Powell, on behalf of local temperance bodies, said medicated wines were very dangerous. They contained a large proportion of alcohol. Mr. Kenshole: If a doctor prescribed a medicated wine, you would not object to that?—I did not mention doctor. You said that wines were very dangerous. Do you wish to say that you would not disapprove of a doctor's prescription of any kind?—I would not place myself between a doctor and a patient. Can you testify to these wines of your own knowledge?—I am not an analyst, but I accept the report of the commission. But you know nothing from your own experience of medicated wines?—No. So your remarks amount to nothing. There was no reply, and the application was granted on condition that only medicated wines be sold.

Scottish News

Brevities

Mr. W. Cumming, chemist and druggist, Thurso, has been re-elected President of the local merchants' association. Mr. Cumming holds similar office in the Caithness Pharmacists' Association and the Caithness Unionist Club.

Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club held the second whist drive of the season in St. Vincent House, Great King Street, on February 11. During the evening songs were rendered by Miss Golding and Mr. Jamieson, violin selections by Mr. McBain; accompanist, Miss Sinclair. Miss Boag presented the prizes to the following winners:—*Ladies*, (1) Mrs. Foote; (2) Miss Wilson (after a tie); (3) Miss Gass. *Gentlemen*, (1) Mr. Smeaton; (2) Mr. Finlay; (3) Mr. Renton. Votes of thanks to the artists, to the donors of prizes, and to the M.C. (Mr. Kelly, captain of the Club), closed a most enjoyable evening.

Glasgow

An application for a licence under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, has been made by J. & W. Wallace, 498 Gallowgate.

The performances of "The Young Person in Pink" at the Lyric Theatre, recently, were in aid of a fund for the bazaar being held by Lodge Galen (*C. & D.*, February 14, p. 219). The play was produced by Mrs. Miller, wife of Mr. John W. Miller, chemist and druggist, Byres Road.

In the Athenæum Theatre, on February 13 and 14, the dramatic section of Glasgow Pharmacy Club presented "Ye Gods." Mr. Bert Whitesmith as Jimmy Carter gave a performance which was highly appreciated by the large audiences. Miss Mina Rankin made a very charming and capable Kitty, and the other parts were adequately cast.—The last of the series of lectures of the Literary and Scientific section of the Club will be held in the Royal Technical College on February 27, when Mr. E. Rosslyn Mitchell, M.P., will give "A Sketch of Parliament."

Irish News

Brevities

In the Coloured Supplement the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society invite applications for the appointment of Examiner in Pharmacy.

At Limerick District Court recently, James Treacy, charged with having broken a plate glass show-case valued £5 at Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan's Pharmacy, in William Street, Limerick, on February 7, was sentenced to four months with hard labour.

The Medical Bill, 1924, has passed through its final stages. The Minister for Industry and Commerce explained that the Bill was only a temporary measure for twelve months, and its object was to enable Free State doctors to retain their names on the British Medical Register.

Belfast

On February 11, Sir Dawson Bates, Minister of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland, received two deputations in the Home Office relative to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, which comes up for second reading in the Belfast Parliament in March. Mr. Fred Storey, President of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, introduced the deputations. The first consisted of Messrs. Cotton, Honeyman, Moorhead, McKee and Wright, representing the registered druggists under five years on the register, and ex-service men, and the second represented the men over fifteen years on the register. It consisted of Messrs. J. E. O'Neill, J.P. (Maghera), Samuel McDowell, John Long, R. Marshall (Dungannon), and Samuel Suffern. The Minister was accompanied by the Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. R. D. Megaw, M.P., and his principal advisers.

Irish Chemists and Druggists

THE annual meeting of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland was held on February 11 in the Society's rooms, 11 Waring Street, Belfast, Mr. Fred Storey (President) in the chair. There was a large attendance of city and country members. Mr. Joseph Moffet submitted his report, and the financial statement was presented by Mr. Samuel Gibson (hon. treasurer), showing a considerable balance to credit. Mr. W. J. Rankin gave the report of the Haslett Medal Committee, which stated that the medal had been won by Mr. R. S. Eakin, who served his apprenticeship with Mr. Thos. Hanna, R.D., Carrickmacross. The medal is given for the highest place at the R.D. examination. Mr. Storey, in moving the adoption of the reports, reviewed the chief events of the year. Most of the Registered Druggists who qualified during the year, he said, have joined the Society, and what gave him the greatest satisfaction was that the Registered Druggists and Chemists and Druggists throughout the Free State are still giving their support. Mr. J. E. O'Neill, J.P., seconded the adoption of the reports. Mr. Carse asked if it was intended in the future to restrict the Haslett Medal to Northern Ireland, or to continue it for the whole country? The President said they could not restrict it. The druggists' examinations under special conditions would go on for two years, so that the competition would go on as usual, at least for that time. The reports were unanimously adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Mr. Samuel Gibson moved the re-election of Mr. Storey as *President*; Mr. Carse seconded the resolution, which was passed by acclamation, and Mr. Storey replied. Mr. J. Macauley moved the re-election of Mr. J. Moffet as *Hon. Secretary*, which was seconded by Mr. H. Marshall. Mr. Samuel Gibson was re-elected *Hon. Treasurer*, on the motion of Mr. Carse, seconded by Mr. Roberts. The following *Vice-Presidents* were appointed: Messrs. F. T. Smith, J.P. (Antrim), J. E. O'Neill, J.P. (Maghera), J. F. Grimes, J.P. (Pomeroy), W. E. Wilson and T. Sandford (Newtownards). The name of Mr. W. J. Gibson was added to the list of past presidents, which also comprises Messrs. W. J. Rankin, S. Suffern, S. McDowell and R. Cambridge, J.P. (Carrickfergus). Mr. S. Gibson was re-elected representative to the Chamber of Commerce, and Messrs. W. Martin and C. J. Roberts were re-appointed auditors. The following *committee* was chosen: Messrs. C. B. Abernethy, G. Haydock, G. Johnson, J. Macauley, S. Nevin, A. W. Stevenson, J. D. Carse, W. T. Gordon, R. A. Jamison, R. Kells, W. Martin, S. Orr, D. A. Taylor, T. J. Eglinton, J. Guthrie, J. Long, J. A. McRobert, E. J. Roberts, W. J. McKee, W. J. Busby, and D. R. Honeyman. The newcomers are Messrs. Busby and Honeyman, who take the place of Mr. W. J. Gibson (transferred to the past presidents' list) and R. Cotton (retired).

Mr. S. Gibson, in presenting the Haslett Medal to Mr. Eakin, congratulated him on his success, and said he had great pleasure in handing him the medal, and wished him every prosperity. Mr. Eakin suitably replied. Mr. O'Neill said he could not allow this occasion to pass without proposing a very hearty vote of thanks to their President, Mr. Storey, for the great services he had rendered during the five terms he had been their President, and to congratulate him on being unanimously elected for a sixth term. He would like also to say that the thanks of the Society were due to Messrs. Rankin, Gibson, Suffern and Moffet. Mr. Samuel McDowell seconded, Mr. Suffern and Mr. Honeyman adding their tributes to Mr. Storey. Mr. Storey, in rising to reply, was received with applause. He thanked the gentlemen who had just spoken for their eulogistic remarks and the members for their endorsement. Their Society had become a power and had made their presence felt. They would be a power for many a day yet. He was well pleased with the result of their interview that afternoon with Sir Dawson Bates, Minister of Home Affairs, who, with Mr. Megaw, K.C., M.P., Col. Dawson and Mr. Magill, had received them with the greatest courtesy and sympathy.

Colonial and Foreign News

SMUGGLERS OF NARCOTICS TO BE EXTRADITED.—A treaty between Canada and the United States was signed on January 8 providing for the extradition of offenders against the Narcotic Drugs Acts of the two countries.

SPECIALITIES IN ITALY.—In a circular addressed to the Presidents of the various local associations affiliated to the Federation of Italian Pharmaceutical Associations, it is urged that steps should be taken to effect an agreement between the manufacturers of pharmaceutical specialities and pharmacists for the maintenance of prices. The following are the bases of this agreement, to which a number of leading manufacturers have already subscribed: (1) The pharmacist to be granted a net discount of 30 per cent. on the retail price marked on the label; (2) wholesalers to have 10 per cent. discount; (3) pharmacists undertake to adhere rigidly to the retail price indicated on the label, and penalties to be inflicted for non-observance of this stipulation.

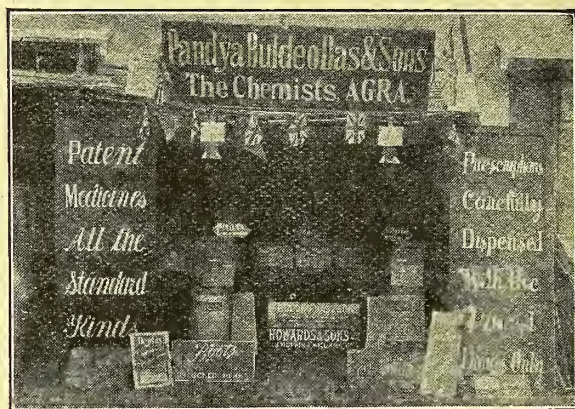
QUININE DISTRIBUTION IN SPAIN.—Article 61 of the recent Spanish Royal Decree, dealing with the measures to combat malaria, provides that the quinine to be distributed to certified malaria sufferers is to be delivered by pharmacists, and also by certain licensed retailers. The necessary quinine will be supplied by the anti-malarial commissions at cost price, pharmacists being entitled to a profit not exceeding 10 per cent. To cover the expenses entailed in distributing quinine to the indigent rural population in the malarial zones, the costs will be borne to the extent of 20 per cent. by the municipal authorities, and the remaining 80 per cent. will be contributed by the landowners. In the case of industrial enterprises and other non-agricultural undertakings, 90 per cent. of the cost of quinine treatment of the employees and their families will be borne by the employers.

ANNIVERSARY OF MILAN DRUGGISTS.—The Society of Druggists of Milan and Lombardy has published a handsome supplement to its "Foglio delle Comunicazioni," December 1924, describing the festive meeting and banquet held on December 9, 1923, to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of its foundation. At this occasion a tricolor standard, the gift of the ladies, was presented to the Society, and accepted on its behalf by the President, Cav. C. Margarini, who, in turn, was presented with a mortar in silver, a reproduction of the small bronze mortar issued to all the members in commemoration of the event. The Society considers that it inherits the traditions of the Societas Aromatariorum Civitatis et Ducati Mediolani, a corporation founded probably about 1300, the statutes of which were confirmed by the Emperor Charles V in 1549, and finally dissolved, together with all the flourishing city guilds, by an order of Joseph II in 1787.

CANADIAN LABELLING REGULATIONS.—A Canadian Order in Council establishes new regulations under the Food and Drugs Act which apply to the labelling of any (non-secret) drug manufactured, sold or offered for sale under a name which is not: (a) Recognised in the latest edition of the British Pharmacopœia; or (b) recognised in the latest edition of any foreign pharmacopœia; or (c) found in some generally recognised standard work on materia medica or drugs; or (d) registered under the Patent and Proprietary Medicine Act as amended 1919. On the main panel of the main label bearing the name of the article, whether upon the inner container or upon the outside of the package, and upon both, if an outer wrapper or carton is used, containing the article, the following shall be printed in easily legible type with distinct visibility: (1) The name and address of the manufacturer or the person for whom the article is manufactured; (2) a statement of the quantity of net contents in terms of measure or weight; (3) a complete list of the medicinal ingredients contained therein, employing for this purpose the names by which these ingredients are commonly known. The label must not represent that the preparation is a cure for any disease, or bear any device or statement whereby the purchaser may be deceived as to the character of the article.

DELIVERY OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN ARGENTINA.—The Argentine Congress has passed a law (No. 11,309) which is causing considerable perturbation among pharmacists, who regard it as a badly drafted measure dictated by the prevalent anxiety to suppress the illicit use of habit-forming drugs. It enacts that persons duly authorised to sell alkaloids or narcotics render themselves liable to imprisonment of six months to two years if they deliver the same without a medical prescription. The medical man who prescribes alkaloids or narcotics in doses exceeding those given in the pharmacopœia, as well as the pharmacist, or his employee, who delivers the medicine in question, render themselves liable to the same penalty. A practical example will illustrate the difficult position in which both prescriber and dispenser are placed: The Argentine Pharmacopœia gives 0.3 gram as the maximum daily dose for extract of opium; consequently by this law it is illegal to prescribe, and also to dispense, a prescription calling for 20 pills each containing 0.02 gram of extract of opium. If the non-observance of this provision causes illness, or the death of a person, the penalty will be three to five years' imprisonment.

AGRA MEDICAL CONFERENCE.—At the recent medical conference held at Agra, India, Pandya Buldeo Das &



Sons, who are agents for several British houses, had a stall. The exhibit is shown in the illustration.

GERMAN STANDARDS FOR CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.—An order of the German Minister of the Interior of January 27 establishes the requirements to which clinical thermometers must conform. These have to be made from Jena glass 16 III, or an approved glass possessing the same properties. The scale must, as a general rule, extend from 35° to 42° C.; the space between each complete degree should measure not less than 6 mm., and in the case of thermometers under 8 cm. in length not less than 5 mm., and must be graduated in tenths of a degree. Thermometers destined for export may be graduated in 1/5° C. or 1/5° F.; they may be tested according to the standards fixed by the country of destination, provided that these are not less stringent than the German standards. The scale must be clearly and faultlessly marked and kept firmly in position. The error may not exceed 0.1° C. at any point, and the difference at any two adjacent points must not exceed 0.15° C. The column of mercury must descend below 36° C. without requiring violent shaking, and the difference between the reading when warm and on cooling should not exceed 0.12° C. Clinical thermometers which have passed the prescribed tests are to be stamped with the letters DR, the year, and the letter a, b, or c, denoting that they have been tested by the Physical-Technical Reichs-Institute, the Thuringian Government Laboratory, or the Anhalt State Laboratory respectively, enclosed in an oval shield. Unstamped clinical thermometers destined for export have to be deposited with the testing stations, from which they will be consigned direct to the foreign importer.

Legal Reports

Debenture Holders' Action.—In the short cause list in the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on February 17, was a motion for judgment in the debenture holders' action, Gifford v. Clement & Johnson, Ltd. When the case was called, and Mr. Hodges, for the plaintiffs, explained that this was a motion for judgment, Mr. Justice Tomlin remarked that Mr. Hodges had evidently been under a misapprehension that the time limit for the delivery of defence was three weeks, whereas it seemed to have been a fortnight. Mr. Hodges: I agree there has been some delay. I think it is probably to be accounted for by the change of solicitors. His Lordship: I do not know what is the reason. The action is to properly conducted, and if I am not satisfied that it is properly conducted I shall give some direction about it. Mr. Hodges said the action was brought by two debenture holders, who held five debentures of £100 each, and the action was against the company and the representatives of the second debentures. He would give an undertaking that the matter would be pursued with all diligence. His Lordship: I make the order in the terms of the minutes, except that one or two paragraphs will be struck out.

Dangerous Drugs Act Fine.—At Bradford City Police Court, on February 12, Mr. John Albert Mitchell, chemist and druggist, 33 St. Mary's Road, was summoned on the following charges: (1) That he did attempt to supply to Nurse S. Smith a bottle containing a preparation marked "Chlorodyne," and containing more than 0.2 per cent. of morphine, and failed to mark the bottle plainly; (2) that he did supply a bottle of chlorodyne which had not been dispensed in pursuance of a prescription given by a duly qualified medical practitioner or other qualified person; and (3) that he failed to enter, or cause to be entered, the sale of the drug in his register. It was stated by Mr. A. Pickard, prosecuting, that Nurse Smith, formerly resident in the district of defendant's pharmacy, had become house-keeper at a home near Reigate. Before the passing of the Dangerous Drugs Act she had obtained this preparation from defendant and had it sent to her. The preparation was handed to the medical officer at the home, who returned it to the chief constable of Bradford. The contents were found to contain morphine to the extent of 0.53 per cent. The bottle contained no indication of the percentage of morphine in the preparation, and when the defendant's register was examined there was no entry of the sale of the chlorodyne. Mr. James Freeman, defending, said that Mr. Mitchell was a chemist of thirty-one years' experience, and the preparation had been made by him all that time. It was in accordance with a recipe over forty years old. He was not aware that the Dangerous Drugs Act applied to this preparation, and he went on making it. Nurse Smith had been in the habit of purchasing two-ounce bottles, and when she went to Reigate thought it would be convenient to have six-ounce bottles sent to her. This was not a question of transgressing to make profit, because he would have made more profit by putting in less morphine. His client had not kept abreast of the law. He, as a solicitor, knew that ignorance on the part of a chemist was not sufficient defence, but he would urge that Mr. Mitchell had acted innocently, and was a most respected citizen of Bradford. The stipendiary magistrate said if a person was ignorant of the law relating to drug regulations he was not fit to be a chemist. The mere fact of the defendant's respectability as a citizen did not really count, nor did the fact that the preparation was sold to an educated person make the offence better, but rather the worse; the Legislature had found that it was often educated persons who obtained drugs for their own purposes because they had acquired the drug habit. There was little to be said in the defendant's favour, for even a schoolboy was aware that there was in chlorodyne something they must be careful about. The community had a right to expect, when they went to a chemist's shop, that all the necessary precautions had been taken, otherwise a person was not fit to have such a shop. The

Court was obliged to take a serious view of the case, and there would be fines of £50 on each of the first two charges and £5 on the third, with £21 ls. costs. A month was allowed for payment.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

HUMBER CHEMICALS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalers, oil and colourmen, soap manufacturers, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial and other preparations, etc. Solicitor: W. Morgan, Cogan Chambers, Bowlalley Lane, Hull.

MARSHALLS (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To acquire the business of Marshall & Co., carried on at 78 High Street, Kingsland, and 487 High Road, Tottenham, N., and to carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, druggists and sundriesmen, drysalers, perfumers and opticians, etc. The directors are: S. Marshall and Mrs. Celia Marshall. R.O.: 78 High Street, Kingsland, London, E.8.

ALFRED BIRD & SONS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £400,000. Objects: To acquire from Alfred Bird & Sons, Ltd. (incorporated in 1901), upon the terms of an agreement with the said company and A. A. Miller, the liquidator thereof, the businesses carried on by the company at Devonshire Works, Deritend, Birmingham, and at Market Road, Islington, N., as manufacturers of and dealers in custard, egg and baking powders and various other food products, specialties and preparations for culinary and domestic use, and as wholesale and manufacturing chemists, together with certain property and assets connected therewith, and to carry on the same and the business of packing and box makers, tinnermen, printers, paper dealers, etc. The directors are: Sir Robert B. Bird, Bt., M.P., The White House, Solihull, Warwickshire; G. Bird, Blythe Hall, Knowle, Warwick, manufacturer; C. Bird, Wood Lawn, Solihull, manufacturer; and C. A. Bird, Pinfield House, Barnt Green, Worcestershire, manufacturer. R.O.: Devonshire Works, Deritend, Birmingham.

BORAX CONSOLIDATED, LTD.—The directors recommend a final dividend of 1s. 6d. per share ($7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.), less tax, on the deferred ordinary shares, making $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the year ended September 30, 1924.

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD.—The following commentary appears in the "Financial Times": "Our prophecy three weeks ago that the acquisition by the United Drug Company of America of all the outstanding 'A' stock of Liggett's International was but the prelude to the winding-up of the latter and the assumption by the former of the whole of its assets proves to be correct. To effect the liquidation the United Drug is offering the Preferred stockholders of Liggett's its own Seven per Cent. First Preferred stock on the basis of eight shares for seven. On market valuation this means that the Liggett's Preferred proprietors will, for stock of a par denomination of \$350 receiving dividends at the rate of \$28 per annum, get scrip of a par value of \$400 also receiving dividends at the rate of \$28. There is no doubt, therefore, that the exchange will be made, particularly as the United Drug has greatly strengthened its position during the past year, and its profit is likely to be the largest in its history. The deal will, as we have already pointed out, give the United Drug direct control of the Boots Pure Drug Co. instead of the indirect control it exercised through Liggett's International, which was, indeed, primarily formed to take over the Boots acquisition and the other foreign interests. But obviously the control has always been in the same hands, and in that respect the situation will remain as before. It will mean, too, no alteration in the policy which the American management has always adopted towards the British company—a policy which represents the minimum of interference with the Nottingham administration."

Festivities

Whist Drive at Huddersfield

MEMBERS of the Huddersfield Chemists' Association had an enjoyable whist drive and dance at the Princess Café, Huddersfield, on February 11. There were about ninety present, and prizes to the successful whist players were presented by Mrs. Elbourne, the wife of the President. The winners were: *Ladies*, Mrs. McCulloch, Mrs. Waite, Miss Burgess; *Gentlemen*, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Wyld, Mr. Peach. The M.C.s were Mr. J. F. Russell for whist and Mr. Westmoreland and Mr. Lander for dancing.

Carnival Dance in North London

THE North London Pharmaceutical Association held a carnival dance on February 12 at Highgate Hall, the Old Gate House. There was a large assembly of dancers, many in fancy dress. Dancing was continued until midnight, but time was found to allocate prizes for the best costumes, the winners being: Mrs. Swanston (as a knitting bag), Miss Weeks (a tube of Kolynos tooth paste), Miss Greening (an Eastern lady), Miss Bentley (a Victorian), and Mr. Martin (cowboy). The M.C. for the evening was Mr. W. E. Swanston.

Lombard Social Club

ON February 11, the Lombard Social and Athletic Club, which is in connection with Whiffen & Sons, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, spent an enjoyable evening at the club-room in Lombard Road on the occasion of the third annual concert. A full programme occupied from 7.30 p.m. until midnight and contained items of much merit. The performers included Miss Victoria Charlton, Mr. George Daly, Mr. Dan Stanley, Mr. Clifton Hill, Mr. Joe Jay, Mr. Sid Hammond, the Brothers Morley, Miss Lily Freeborn, Miss Edna Riggs, Mr. Nelson Hardy, and Mr. Lew Gunner. The president of the club, Mr. William George Whiffen, and three members of the company, who are vice-presidents, attended the concert, with several friends, among whom were Mr. C. Cleaves and Mr. Rowlands. The chairman, Mr. Arthur E. Bagwell, expressed indebtedness to the artists. He warmly expressed the pleasure it gave all present to see Mr. George Whiffen again with them, and referred with regret to the absence of Mr. Thomas J. Whiffen, owing to family bereavement. Mr. G. Goodman Whiffen proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. A. Bagwell, who organised the programme, and also to Mr. A. Filby, the hon. secretary, and committee.

Croydon Chemists' Dinner

THE annual dinner of the Croydon branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Croydon Pharmacists' Association was held at the Café Royal, Croydon, on February 4, Sir William Glyn-Jones (chairman) presiding. Mr. Osmond Morris, proposing the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society and Croydon Branch," pointed out how fortunate Croydon was in having Sir W. Glyn-Jones as chairman. Sir W. Glyn-Jones, replying, emphasised the value of the social side in drawing members together. Referring to the outing of the branch to Eastbourne in July last, he mentioned the suggested outing by the Metropolitan and surrounding branches to be held in June next at Brighton, and hoped this would develop into an annual miniature conference, which would give an opportunity to many of meeting together who are unable for various reasons to attend the annual Pharmaceutical Conference. The toast of "The Visitors" was proposed by Mr. S. A. Noble and replied to by Mr. F. R. Barlow, President of the Reigate and Redhill Association. Mr. G. F. Barratt, President of the South-Western Association, proposed "The Croydon Pharmacists' Association," coupling with it the name of Mr. A. G. Wrench, President, who replied, regretting the want of the younger members, both at the meetings and for sport. Amongst others present were Lady Glyn-Jones, Mrs. Barratt, Mr. and Mrs. Rees (of the South-Western Association), Messrs. Fowler and Clegg (Redhill).

Eastbourne Chemists' Dinner

THE Eastbourne Pharmacists' annual dinner was held at the Burlington Hotel on February 11. Mr. H. C. Browne (President) was in the chair; with him were Mrs. and Miss Browne. Among those also present were Mr. F. E. Bilson (Bournemouth), treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society, Dr. Clutterbuck, Dr. W. G. Willoughby, Mr. John Plowright (President of the Brighton and Hove Association of Pharmacy), and Mrs. Plowright, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Burgess, Mr. R. A. Cripps (President of the Brighton Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley Padwick, Mr. and Mrs. Dyson, Mr. Edgar Jones, jun., Mr. Balchin, Mr. Tyler (Brighton), Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Russell (Lewes). The chairman submitted the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," commending the activities of the Council, particularly with regard to the new by-laws and the regulations affecting the examinations of the Society. Mr. F. E. Bilson, in responding on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society, said he purposely refrained from controversial matters and confined his remarks to the finances of the Society, which he sketched at some detail from the beginning of the Society with few members and meagre funds up to its present progressive standard. The time would arrive before many years when the headquarters in Bloomsbury Square would have to be materially altered, and he thought rebuilding on a generous scale was the best method of providing for future requirements. Mr. F. J. Crisford submitted "Our Town," to which Dr. Willoughby responded. Mr. D. Marchant (hon. secretary of the Eastbourne Association) proposed "Kindred Associations," and Mr. J. Plowright responded. Mr. James Forbes proposed the toast of "The Ladies" and Visitors, to which Mrs. Burgess replied. During the evening Mrs. Parker, Mrs. R. J. Sims, R.A.M., Mr. Betteridge, Mr. H. Collins, and Mr. R. J. Sims contributed to an excellent musical programme.

Sheffield Chemists' Dance

THE Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society held a soirée and dance at Roberts' Café, in place of the usual hotpot supper. A splendid programme was provided, commencing with a concert, which yielded the surprise of the evening in the way of a "Pharmacy Vocal Quartette," composed of Miss Antcliffe, Miss Hall, the President (Mr. H. B. Hammond), and the Secretary (Mr. J. H. McConnachie). Several solos and duets were



PHARMACY QUARTETTE

Left to right—Miss Hall, Mr. J. H. McConnachie, Miss Antcliffe, Mr. H. B. Hammond.

also given, for which thanks were extended by Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson, who, in an amusing speech, presented a quaint prize to each member of the quartette on their first appearance. After refreshments had been served a whist drive and dance followed, the prize winners being: *Ladies*, Mrs. Antcliffe, Mrs. Cooksey, Mrs. Oswald. *Gentlemen*, Mr. S. Furnival, Mr. S. Padden, Mr. A. Knowles.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

Council Meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on February 10. Mr. Richard Blair (President) in the chair. The following members of the Council were also present: Mr. G. A. McLean Lee (Vice-President), Mr. D. M. Watson (Hon. Treasurer), Dr. J. A. Walsh, Dr. A. J. Barnes, Dr. J. A. Mitchell, Dr. M. Ryan, Messrs. Victor E. Hanna, T. W. Corcoran, R. E. Campbell, Patrick Brooke Kelly, and James McCormack.

The REGISTRAR (Mr. A. T. Ferrall) submitted apologies from Mr. J. E. Connor, J.P., Newry, and Mr. Fred Storey, Belfast, who mentioned that he had seen Mr. Finnegan, Queen's University, and thanked him for granting a room in which to hold the examinations.

RESIGNATION OF EXAMINER

The REGISTRAR submitted a letter from Mr. Robert Mellon, M.P.S.I., resigning his position of pharmacy examiner.

Dr. BARNES: I presume there will be time to elect a new examiner before the next examination?

The REGISTRAR: If he is elected in March it will be ample time. Mr. Mellon is leaving the country for the benefit of his health. He is going on a trip to South Africa and back.

It was decided to write Mr. Mellon, accepting his resignation and expressing the hope that he will benefit by his trip.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

The following wrote notifying changes of address:—

J. S. Finegan, Ph.C., from 120 Royal Avenue, Belfast, to c/o Robert's & Co., British and Foreign Chemists, Via Tornabuoni 11, Florence, Italy. W. R. Morris, Ph.C., from Cross House, Tinahely, co. Wicklow, to 45 Manor Street, Dublin; and F. S. J. Smith, Ph.C., from 11 Prison Avenue, Mountjoy, Dublin, to 1 Albert Road, Sandycove, co. Dublin.

PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION

The following, who submitted certificates from other bodies, were admitted to Preliminary registration:—

Agnes Redmond, 9 Rathmines Road, Dublin; R. A. Willeoughby, 20 Quinsborough Road, Bray, co. Wicklow; G. Thompson, 3 Mount Street, Ballymena, co. Antrim; W. H. Mulholland, 67 Martinez Avenue, Belfast; P. A. Martin, 57 Cabra Park, Dublin; F. McMahon, Killyblackey, Dungannon, co. Tyrone; A. T. Hardy, 20 Castle Place, Belfast; Cormick Flanagan, The Pharmacy, Ballinamore, co. Leitrim; and C. Duncan, The Mallow Medical Hall, 43 Bank Place, Mallow, co. Cork.

The REGISTRAR, in reply to Mr. Lee, stated that the period of apprenticeship counts from the date of the examination, even though the registration may not take place until after the candidate has commenced his apprenticeship.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Reports were received from the Law Committee and the House Committee and were adopted.

REPORTS FROM EXAMINERS

The REGISTRAR submitted reports from the Examiners upon the Preliminary, Pharmaceutical Licence, Pharmaceutical Assistant, and Registered Druggist examinations. For the Preliminary examination 55 candidates presented themselves, of whom 22 passed, one with honours. As has been usual recently, a great number of these candidates were girls. For the Licence examination there were 25 candidates, 12 of whom passed, one with honours. For the Assistant examination there was one candidate, who failed. For the Registered Druggist examination there were in Dublin three candidates, all of whom passed; and in Belfast there were 10 candidates, five of whom passed.

The REGISTRAR said that the Belfast examination had, as usual, through the courtesy of the authorities of the Queen's University, been held in the University.

The PRESIDENT: It was very satisfactory that the three Dublin men passed.

ELECTIONS AND NOMINATIONS

The following were elected to membership: Richard Hamilton, Ph.C., Raphoe, co. Donegal; Robert McMullen, Ph.C., 151 Lisburn Road, Belfast; Charles Henry Fielding, Ph.C., Rocklawn, Douglas Road, Cork; M. J. Keeting, Ph.C., The Medical Hall, Main Street, Ballaghaderin; and F. T. Parker, Ph.C., 17 Rathgar Road, Dublin. The following were nominated for membership: Mr. Mervyn V. Sargent, Ph.C., Lannreagh, Naas, co. Kildare; Mr. Wm. Wright, Ph.C., Crowley's Pharmacy, Dunmanway, co. Cork; Mr. Harold Clyde McCracken, Ph.C., Banbridge; and Miss Anne Cullen, Ph.C., 22 Cecil Street, Limerick.

SEALING OF PHARMACEUTICAL LICENCES

The pharmaceutical licences of the following were directed to be sealed: Patrick S. Kelly, Joseph Hughes, John E. O'Donnell, Annie P. McCarthy, Anthony F. Roche, John B. Cronin, Patrick J. Lawler, Margaret M. Dunmanway, Mary Whelan, Charles A. Quinn, Louis Elliman, and Louis McHenry.

Westminster Wisdom

By the "C. & D." Parliamentary Representative.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Sir J. Remnant asked the Minister of Agriculture on February 12 if his attention has been called to Dr. John Shaw's remedy for foot-and-mouth disease which has been tried in this and other countries and proved successful; and, if not, whether he will give immediate instructions to his department for an official test?

Mr. Wood replied that he is aware of the claims made with regard to the efficacy of Dr. Shaw's remedy, and he has decided that this particular remedy shall be tested officially.

NEW BILLS

Among the new bills introduced in the House of Commons on February 13 were the following: Summer Time Bill (to provide for the permanent adoption of summer time); Vinegar Bill (to prevent the fraudulent sale of liquids and products made in imitation and purporting to be vinegar); Sale of Food and Drugs Act (1875) Amendment Bill (regulating the liability of milk producers in respect of milk adulteration), and Public Health (Scotland) Amendment Bill to authorise local authorities under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, to make arrangements for providing medicines and treatment to persons suffering from diabetes, and for purposes connected therewith.

CLERK-DISPENSER

Mr. Hurst asked the Minister of Health on February 16 whether he is aware that the Bethnal Green Borough Council, in inviting applications for the post of woman clerk-dispenser in connection with maternity and child welfare, stipulates that candidates in addition to possessing pharmaceutical qualifications must be, or agree to become, members of a trade union; whether he is aware that most women pharmacists are not trade unionists and do not know of any trade union appropriate to their profession; if any public money is applied towards the pay of this post; and if he will take action to prevent the imposition of the above condition?

Sir K. Wood replied that the Minister has already approved the proposal of the borough council to appoint a clerk-dispenser, and the Exchequer grant of 50 per cent. will be payable in aid of the salary of this officer. He was not previously aware that the council proposed to attach to this appointment any condition as to membership of a trade union, but the Department have had occasion in the past to deprecate the action of the council in attaching a similar condition to the appointment of a health visitor. It is proposed to communicate with the borough council in regard to the present appointment.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

Birmingham, February 16-27

THIS exhibition, representative of practically the whole of British industries, is held in what used to be the Aerodrome at Castle Bromwich, an agricultural and residential district, five miles out of Birmingham. It is at once incongruous and delightful that a purely commercial function finds itself in a setting of ploughed fields, pasture lands, country lanes, a wayside station, and rural houses. There is no purely pharmaceutical or chemical section in the Fair. Nevertheless, there are many reasons why it makes a strong appeal to the chemist, whether wholesale, retail or analytical. First of all, the pharmacist throws out so many tentacles into the twin worlds of commerce and professionalism that there is sure to be much to interest him here. Secondly, a trades exhibition not primarily pharmaceutical has a special attraction for the go-ahead chemist, since it helps to lift him out of his own rut, and, by presenting the best and newest ideas that are building up prosperity in other trades, affords clues for the development of his own.

Representatives of all sections of the British Press were invited to lunch with the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and the Fair Management Committee on February 13 and to inspect the Fair. Mr. J. Percy Plant, the chairman of the Fair Management Committee, presided, and explained that the exhibition occupied 170,000 square feet, and that 200,000 invitations had been sent out. The exhibits are arranged in fourteen groups in three separate buildings, and of these the following groups offer much of interest to the pharmacist:—Group II is concerned with metals—ferrous and non-ferrous and alloys (but not precious metals) in billets, ingots, strips, sheet and circles; wire rods and tubes; stainless metals and tool-steels; and rust-proofing processes. Group III is devoted to construction, building and decoration. Group IV includes power, lighting, heating and ventilating. Group VI is taken up with agricultural and horticultural machinery, implements, utensils and appliances, many of them of direct interest to pharmacists in country and market towns. Group XI, again, is, time permitting, worthy of more than a cursory glance, for its concern is with trade journals and organisation publicity services, industrial welfare organisations, trade propaganda organisations, and also with packing materials and cardboard boxes. Finally, in Group XIV are exhibited stationery, office appliances, printing, paper, books and miscellaneous fancy goods. The remaining groups include: (VIII) motors, motor-cycles, perambulators, cycles and accessories; (XII) toys, games, sports goods. We will start in Building A, in which the chief exhibits of interest to our readers are to be found.

BIRMINGHAM LABEL & STAMPING CO.—Label specialism is the feature of this stand, and pharmacists cannot fail to be interested in a display such as they could not see in a purely pharmaceutical exhibition. There are labels in a great variety of materials—paper, cardboard, Fibrene (registered), etc. The firm have taken over the business of A. H. White & Co., Dudley, and are displaying, in large variety, manifold books, posters, paper bags and general printing for all trades.

THE MOND TAR BY-PRODUCTS SYNDICATE, LTD., make a display which includes "Zulite" wood preservative, described as the most penetrative preservative known for floors, fencing and internal and external woodwork, and supplied in nineteen shades.

SOUTHALL BROTHERS & BARCLAY, LTD., have a single exhibit, a new hand cleanser, which they have called Skleen, described as an entirely novel preparation containing no soap, grit or alkali, cleaning the hands without recourse to soap, water or towel.

In the stand of the **D. & S. LABORATORIES** the chemist can find plenty to interest him. Veterinary preparations are the chief exhibit, and they comprise what the manufacturers call the farmer's pharmacy. A pro-

prietary to which particular attention is called is this firm's Pharmol Disinfectant Preservol.

THE NATIONAL HARDWARE CO. show several items required in the business of a chemist. There is, for example, the "Handy 2 in 1 Ladder," a new patent combined step and long ladder. Strong points in its favour are that it is fitted with an automatic locking steel hinge, that every step is bolted, that it has a braced top and platform and bottom steps, and that the steelwork is japanned or rustproofed.

A. W. FORD & CO., LTD., are advertising printers and designers and manufacturers of advertising specialities, such as cut-out showcards, selling-aids of all sorts, toy novelties, etc. They are showing their patented "Ezyfyx" skeleton shop-window advertisement, a miniature poster for fixing at a place where goods are sold.

THE BRITON BRUSH CO., LTD., display brushes of every sort for every purpose, from sweeping and scrubbing brushes to camelhair pencils. Of interest to pharmacists is a fine display of toilet brushes, hair brushes, nail, tooth and shaving brushes, cloth brushes, paint and varnish brushes.

A. BOAKE, ROBERTS & CO., LTD., have two stands, and on both they display fine and technical chemicals, such as perfumery and pharmaceutical chemicals, intermediates, sulphites, disinfectants, brewing and wine specialities, flavouring essences, essential oils, oleo-resins and food colours.

THE FRED. CRANE CHEMICAL CO., LTD., display their Zapon and Brassoline celluloid lacquers and varnishes, coloured lacquers for tin, and various other lacquers.

GEORGE SALTER & CO., LTD., are exhibiting balances, scales and weighing machines that have a close connection with the pharmacist's calling. Nearly every kind of scale and balance is displayed. In addition, there are other instruments of scientific and practical interest—e.g., machines for testing wire, paper, cement, yarn, pressure gauges, and so forth.

EMPIRE RADIO CO. display all sorts of wireless apparatus, and special attention is directed to the W.I.C. Perfect Earthing System (of which the Empire Radio Co. are the sole distributors), and Sillery's Magnetic Aerial Attachment.

H. EDMONDS & CO., LTD., draw attention to their "Quikservice" sectional shop fittings, giving maximum display combined with rapid and efficient service. Show-cases of every description, glass counters and display stands in wood and metal make a striking show. Office furniture, advertising novelties, inside and outside signs and similar fittings are of interest.

T. GRIFFITHS & CO., LTD., specialise in shop and window fittings; although they make no pretence of catering solely for pharmacists, the latter will gather many hints from this stand.

There are one or two features of the exhibit of **JOHN SMITH, LTD.**, which demand attention—e.g., the automatic "Lift-out" aluminium soap boxes, a useful novelty, which should prove profitable; also various other articles in metal of either a practical or an academic interest.

Leaving Building A, we reach AA, taken up mostly with toys, sports outfits, gramophones, wireless sets, domestic labour-saving devices, food safes, motor accessories, leather goods, furniture, and so forth. **ALFRED G. BLUNDEN** is a specialist in book-keeping systems, ledgers and stationery. He is showing an All-in-One Shopkeepers' Simple System of Book-keeping. The inventor says it dispenses with ledgers, covers three years' transactions, and is adaptable to all trades. It involves takings, stock purchases, business and private expenses, cash and bank account, monthly summary, and method of proving net profit.

Most visitors to the Fair inspect in Building B

the two stands of W. & T. AVERY, LTD. Beside the more usual types of scales and spring balances, there was exhibited counting machines, automatic weighing machines, and a variety of "Industrial Visible Weighers." The scientifically minded inspected with interest the testing machines for uses connected with torsion, compression, tension, shearing and hardness.

THE ABERDEEN COMBWORKERS' CO., LTD., have much of direct interest to the pharmacist. They have a large display of combs of all descriptions—toilet, dust tooth, pocket, and ladies' hair and fancy combs; also tooth-picks, drinking cups, manicure appliances, scoops, spatulas. Many of the exhibits are made of "Keronyx," which is non-inflammable and odourless, and is made in all colours; it can be turned, bent or moulded, and takes a brilliant polish.

When one reaches the exhibit of KAPUTINE (GENERAL) SYNDICATE, LTD., one feels that, after so much that is so learnedly technical and mysterious in a non-pharmaceutical sense, one is more at home. Beside Kaputine powders, a range of own-name goods is displayed, both in toilet and pharmaceutical classes. White Cross balsam and Blue Cross ointments formed the most prominent features of a neatly arranged display.

H. S. MURDOCK, LTD., have, likewise, much for the pharmacist, such as toilet bottles, perfume bottles, scent sprays, bag scents, and so forth.

J. ROCKMAN has a stand that should appeal to the ophthalmic chemist, for it is concerned with spectacle-frames, lenses, accessories, telescopes, field-glasses, opera-glasses, and microscopes.

A. S. CARTWRIGHT, LTD., while catering mainly for the toy trade, show small metal stampings, such as are extensively used in the drug trade.

Lewis WOLF calls attention to his Grip-tight pneumatic soothers. These are boxed separately to prevent exposure to outside influences, and are not handled between leaving the factory and being sold.

It must be admitted that the items that are of particular interest to pharmacists and chemical manufacturers require to be sought out; but the effort is well worth while. The Fair is a little Wembley, and, indeed, Building A reminded us not a little of the Palace of Engineering.

Opium Seizures

THE "Industrie- und Handels-Zeitung" of February 17 publishes the following telegram from its special correspondent in Shanghai:—"The proceedings which took place before the Mixed Tribunal against Chinese alleged to have engaged in the illicit importation and sale of opium has aroused considerable interest in Shanghai, since they have yielded sensational data regarding the extent of the traffic in opium. It has been established that prominent Chinese officials of the province of Shanghai participated in this trade. In consequence of searches made by the police in houses in the foreign settlement, the investigations have assumed an interesting aspect. In one house secret exits and cupboards were discovered, in which opium to the value of about \$1,250,000 was found hidden. In addition, the police discovered documents showing the existence of an extensive organisation for the importation of Turkish opium. The opium was shipped from Constantinople to Vladivostok, but was diverted to Shanghai. The consignment was taken off outside the Woosung Fort and conveyed to the arsenal of Kiangwan, which also lies outside the Shanghai harbour limits. A telegram code was also found from which it appears that the organisation not only imported opium, but also morphine, cocaine, etc."

PETROLEUM FIND.—Recent boring for oil in the Pyrenees resulted in the discovery at Gabian (Herault) of a well giving 500 to 600 litres (say 100 gallons) of petroleum per hour. This is the most important find yet made in France (exclusive of Alsace-Lorraine).

WRITING ON MALT DIASTASE, M. Raoul Lecoq, Doctor in Pharmacy, points out that malt was first used in therapeutics by MacBride, of London, in 1764.

Wholesale Toilet Traders

THE Wholesale Toilet Trades Association convened an open conference for February 6 at the Manchester Hotel, London, E.C., the following firms being represented:—

Vanore, Ltd. (Mr. D. F. Schierwater), W. B. Cartwright, Ltd. (Mr. John Rennie), Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd. (Mr. Albert Cussons), D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd. (Mr. Roger H. Francis), J. Dupont & Co. (Mr. P. Sommeaux), Wigglesworth, Ltd. (Mr. W. F. Halford), Calmon & Neate (Mr. W. Neate), Fleurol (London), Ltd. (Mr. H. Parside), Cusson, Gerrard & Co. (Mr. T. Chadwick), Cloughtons (Leeds), Ltd. (Mr. E. Cloughton), McLain & Co., Ltd. (Mr. H. Crump), W. E. Bingham & Co., Manchester (Mr. W. E. Bingham), Single, Dalby & Co. (Mr. E. Dalby), British Xylomite Co., Ltd., London (Mr. A. Milne), Mr. T. B. Smith (Birmingham), Mr. A. F. Smith (London), Condrup, Ltd. (Mr. E. Meise), Culmers, London (Mr. C. E. Cox), Solports, London (Mr. E. W. S. Lang), Parke, Davis & Co. (Mr. A. T. Tyler), Ilex Supply Co. (Mr. F. W. Scott), J. Holdsworth & Co. (Mr. J. Holdsworth), Silk's Toilet Co., London (Mr. L. Silk), The Erasmie Co., Ltd. (Mr. F. P. Austin), John Knight, Ltd. (Mr. A. L. G. Whyte), M. Criscuolo & Co. (Mr. S. Warrs), Gillette Safety Razor, Ltd. (Messrs. Marshall, Eaton & Blackshaw), Prichard & Constance, Ltd. (Amami) (Mr. R. H. Brittain), Spa Toilet Co. (Mr. W. Hill), Mr. H. Hoesli (London), Lorimer & Moyes, Ltd. (Mr. T. Robertson), Dysous, Elland, Thomas Hadley & Co., Manchester.

The chair was taken by Mr. T. Robertson, President of the Association, who, in extending a welcome to the delegates, pleaded for co-operation between manufacturer and wholesaler. The first item discussed was the excessive duty on perfumery spirit, and a resolution was passed, urging the Government to adopt some method by which the present excessive duty on rectified spirit used in the manufacture of perfumes and toilet preparations, could be reduced, with a view of reviving this important home industry. The "Prevention of Fraudulent Trading and Reform of Debt Recovery Procedure" was introduced by Mr. Cloughton, who gave instances of the loss and delay caused by the present procedure. It was resolved that the executive of the Wholesale Toilet Trades Association be asked to formulate a scheme for the creation of a status inquiry register for the trade. Mr. W. E. Bingham, in his address on "Wholesalers' Risks and Liabilities in Regard to Hair Dyes," raised a question important to the trade. He pointed out that a retailer, involved in damages, could in turn sue the wholesaler, and urged the importance of wholesale firms making sure they in turn could adequately recover any claim from the manufacturer. As treasurer of the Association, he also appealed for new members to enable them to extend its activities and usefulness. It was resolved that premiums for insurance against hair dyes and other risks should be based upon the turnover value. Mr. F. W. Scott next introduced the question of "Proprietary Lines." The main points debated were: "Inadequate Wholesale Margins," "Price Cutting," "Advertising," and "Direct Supply," in which nearly all the delegates present took part. It was resolved that a Joint Committee of Manufacturers and Wholesalers be formed from the Conference, with power to add to their number, to consider the problems of distribution, and to convene a meeting of interested trades, with a view to the solution of the difficulties discussed. The following gentlemen expressed their willingness to represent the manufacturers:—Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd. (Mr. A. T. Cussons), W. B. Cartwright, Ltd. (Mr. J. Rennie), Gillette Razor, Ltd. (Mr. W. E. Marshall), Parke, Davis & Co. (Mr. A. T. Tyler), Prichard & Constance (Mr. R. H. Brittain), Vanore, Ltd. (Mr. D. F. Schierwater). The representatives for the wholesalers will be appointed later. Mr. Hill, Birmingham, afterwards gave an interesting address of "The Need for Physical Efficiency in Business." The following officers were afterwards elected: President, Mr. T. Robertson (re-elected); Vice-Presidents, Messrs. W. Hill, F. M. Dalby, E. Cloughton, and F. W. Scott; Secretary, Mr. S. Mather; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. W. E. Bingham; Executive Committee, Messrs. F. Benton Smith, C. E. Cox, H. Crump, J. Holdsworth, W. S. Hall, E. W. S. Lang, W. Neate, L. Silk, and J. W. Watts.

Pharmacists in the Army

Exeter.—A meeting of the Exeter Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on February 11, members of the Torquay Branch also attending. Mr. W. J. Shepperd (Barnstaple), who presided, introduced Mr. A. R. Melhuish, London (a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society), to speak on the relationship of pharmacists to the Army. Mr. Melhuish gave a review of the negotiations which had been proceeding between the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Army Council. In the end, however, the Society had to express its profound disappointment that the Army Council was not prepared to carry out the suggested reforms, and it was resolved immediately to institute a campaign in Parliament and in the Press with a view to directing the attention of the Government of the day and the public to the serious state of affairs. After various speakers had related their experiences, the chairman said they must keep hammering away at reform until it was achieved, and pharmacists got recognition. Mr. A. R. Melhuish, replying to a vote of thanks to the speakers, observed that it was sound argument to say that one could not get a commission in the Army because one was a dispenser. Training behind the counter did not alone qualify. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society realised that, and provided for it in the scheme to which he had referred. A report in the local Press might do something to arouse public opinion, and pressure might be brought to bear on local M.P.s.

Lancaster.—A meeting of the Lancaster and Kendal Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at the King's Arms Hotel, Lancaster, on February 12, under the presidency of Mr. H. Troughton. It was announced that Mr. D. W. Giddings, of Morecambe, had accepted the vice-presidency. The evening was largely devoted to the question of pharmaceutical service in the Army, which was introduced by the secretary, who described his experiences as a sergeant dispenser during the war. Mr. Smith mentioned he had interviewed Sir Gerald Strickland just before the last election, who said he could not pledge himself to anything which involved increased national expenditure. Mr. Smith pointed out that this scheme was in the interests of economy as well as efficiency, because a pharmacist could have saved the Government hundreds of pounds during the war if he had been allowed to do so. The other candidates were both sympathetic. He proposed to send full particulars of that meeting to Sir Gerald. Mr. W. A. Poucher, London, who has been visiting branches at the request of the Pharmaceutical Council, to rouse public opinion in the matter, gave an instructive address, describing from personal experience the condition of things in the Army during the war. The latter part of his speech was devoted to an explanation of the efforts of the Pharmaceutical Society to obtain reform, which he contended would be an advantage to the organisation of the R.A.M.C. Big civilian hospitals adopted the wise principle they advocated. What was necessary for the civilian was equally necessary for the soldier. (Applause.) Mr. A. H. Robertson moved regretting the waste of man-power and material in the R.A.M.C. during the recent war, and resolving to assist the Pharmaceutical Society in its efforts to improve the efficiency of the service by approaching Members of Parliament with a view to an inquiry by the Secretary of State for War. Mr. A. Bate seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. A. H. Robertson was appointed to represent the Branch at the Glasgow conference, and Mr. J. B. Shattock was invited to represent the Branch at the annual meeting of the Society in London.

Nottingham.—At a meeting of the Nottingham Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, held at the Flying Horse Hotel on February 11 (Mr. C. W. Carr in the chair), Mr. W. A. Poucher gave an address on pharmaceutical service in the Army. After relating how, on the outbreak of war, a number of dispensers, qualified and unqualified, were enlisted at a pay-rate of 6s. a day, the speaker described his experiences when investigating the pharmaceutical service of medical units on the Western

Front. Mr. Poucher said that the demands of the Pharmaceutical Society were modest: they asked for only two commissioned pharmacists, one at the War Office to organise the service, the other to act as chief instructor at the Army school of pharmacy. In conclusion, Mr. Poucher asked that local Members of Parliament be urged to raise the question in the House, as it was only by enlisting the weight of public opinion that an efficient pharmaceutical service in the Army, comparable with that of the National Health Insurance Act for civilians, could be secured. Messrs. B. W. Gill, F. C. Highfield and F. Wilson Moulds then read short papers recounting their experiences in the R.A.M.C. In reply to a question, Mr. Poucher stated that the Pharmaceutical Society could take no further direct action to promote the improvement of pharmacy in the Army. Unless the reforms were urged in Parliament he was afraid they would be shelved. A resolution was passed regretting the waste of man-power and material in the R.A.M.C., and pledging itself to support the efforts of the Society by approaching Members of Parliament and obtaining an inquiry by the Secretary of State for War.

Sale of Antique Microscopes

In our last week's issue (p. 226) we reproduced, by courtesy of the auctioneers, some illustrations of the more important historical microscopes which came under the hammer on February 17 at 38 King Street, London, W.C. The sale was unique in many respects, and occasioned several Press articles concerning the collection, the life work of Sir Frank Crisp, Bt., at one time secretary of the Royal Microscopical Society. At the outset of the sale, the genial veteran auctioneer, Mr. J. C. Stevens, stated that he had sold microscopes every Friday for sixty-two years, and many of the specimens had previously changed hands in his rooms. He had never had such a sale as this, and there could never be one again. Regarding Lot 110 (shown in our last week's illustration), he observed that it was the oldest microscope known, and the oldest working auctioneer in the world was selling it. It brought £160. For the sum of £360 Mr. Percy Webster bought the magnificent microscope made in solid silver (see p. 226) made by G. Adams, Fleet Street. Two folding pocket microscopes (in original cases), made by Musschenbroek in 1702, fetched £5 and £8 respectively. A lignum vitae hand microscope (Lot 32), about 4 in. high, made at Augsburg, circa 1686, was sold for £32 to a Mr. Baxendale, who bought many specimens, including Lot 108—a copy of Janssen's compound microscope (1667)—for £12 10s. Lot 129—a French box-form microscope—for £9, Lot 126—an Adams' improved form microscope covered in green spotted shark's skin—for £26, and Lot 236—another by the same maker, dated 1772—for £11. The most versatile buyer was a Mr. Court, who had compiled the catalogue. He secured Lot 131 (p. 226) for £9 9s., as well as the other box-form pattern (Lot 132), formerly the property of Pope Benedict XIV, for £31, and another (Lot 138, a specimen with a body of tortoiseshell and ivory) for £33. Lot 66, a miniature microscope made of solid silver, by George Lindsay, sold for £32. Several early English compound microscopes by John Marshall, Ludgate Hill, had the bodies covered in stamped vellum, with mounts of lignum vitae. These sold for £17, £22, £13, and £14 respectively.

THE DESPORTES PRIZE has been awarded by the French Academy of Medicine to M. André Larssonneau, Doctor in Pharmacy, for his "Researches on the Volatile Alkaloids of Belladonna Leaves"; and the Leveau Prize to M. Tiffeneau (chief hospital pharmacist) for his work relating to "The New Hypnotics of the Barbituric Acid Series."

AMERICAN PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.—Now that American pharmaceutical specialties may be imported into France, provided they comply with the requirements regarding disclosure of the formula, etc., the representatives of several manufacturers of proprietary preparations are investigating the possibilities of this new market for their goods.

Quest for Custom

An abstract of a Paper read at the meeting of the Birkenhead and Wirral Pharmacists' Association on January 28 by Mr. F. A. Lawman (Vice-Chairman and Sales Director, Vinolia Co., Ltd.).

IN opening his address, Mr. Lawman first traced the development of trading from the early system of barter to modern methods of sales promotion. If success is to follow our quest for custom, he said, the following characteristics are essential: Imagination, initiative, courage, persistence. Much must depend on the type and situation of business, and it is important for the pharmacy to look like a pharmacy. The Scottish custom of having an overhanging lamp in the form of a pestle and mortar provides a fine distinguishing mark. Wherever possible a definite colour scheme should be adopted for everything. In shopping centres and industrial districts the upper part of the window can often be employed to advantage for the display of attractive posters. An air of distinction is lent to a pharmacy by a display of bell mortars or Delft ointment and syrup jars. A chemist should have his name in a prominent place in the window itself, and this is best secured by means of a sign which can be illuminated at night. The position of the door is important. In designing a new front arrange for the door to be in a prominent and inviting position. Avoid steps. The door itself should be ever open. Many pharmacies would benefit by the modern tendency of utilising the space below and behind the counter for the display and storage of articles sold over the counter, rather than for the usual shop rounds, bottles or articles which are rarely used except for dispensing. Everything pertaining to dispensing should be kept within easy reach of the dispensing counter. The wall space behind the counter should be devoted to display purposes, and in busy pharmacies for goods in daily demand.

FORMS OF PUBLICITY

Every business needs a price list or booklet of some sort, a diary or an almanac. There must be many market towns in which a very large proportion of the business comes from customers in the surrounding district, and much of their custom will often depend on the issue of an almanac which gives them all sorts of useful information and hints, as well as details of goods for sale. A copy should be sent to every newcomer, and occasionally with prescriptions sent by post. The size of such booklets should be slightly smaller than the prescription envelope. Other useful enclosures are little leaflets dealing with seasonable items, such as antiseptics and clinical thermometers during an influenza epidemic, hot-water bottles, ginger-wine essence, etc., in cold weather, sponge bags, bathing caps, etc., in hot weather, perfumes and gifts at Christmas, soap "eggs" and bath "buns" at Easter. Other forms of publicity were described, with an interesting commentary of each: Delivery service, with messenger in uniform. Telephone advertising: Blocks or cards for affixing to walls or subscribers' instruments, with important numbers detailed. Shopping bags. Change envelopes where children shop. Weighing cards, with advertisements, for men, women, or children. Professional introduction cards, for use in districts where chemists supply the names of specialists, etc. Mailing lists: Accurate and up-to-date lists of names and addresses of actual and potential customers. Addressed envelopes or order post-cards should be included in all prescriptions sent by post. Specialities should be limited. Concentration on one or a few pays best. The essentials in the choice of a name are: Easy pronunciation; attractive sound; descriptive, if possible; easy to display. Showcards: Make use of showcards where they can be made to take the place of goods, but avoid their excessive and conflicting use. The main points of display were summarised before the speaker passed to a consideration of

ADVERTISING AND SELLING

The problem is how much to spend on advertising and when and where to spend it, and this can only

be determined by studying local conditions and media. Local newspapers are usually cheap and worth using. In certain districts cinemas are worth trying. Programmes are rarely of much value except for the promotion of goodwill. Directories are of little value as advertising media, but worth using for mailing purposes. There is much to be said for staff training. The man behind the counter should be instructed in what to sell and how to sell it. There should be complete identity of purpose with regard to the sales policy to be followed. In selling the first step is to arrest attention, then to create interest and indicate usefulness and value. The feeling of confidence is essential, and nowadays we must all give reasons why. Many useful selling points can be collected from customers. The reason why certain goods are purchased repeatedly will often enable sales to be made to others; much, too, can be learned from the failure to sell a certain article or the failure to obtain repeats. Some other method may have the desired effect, or valuable experience for future buying may be secured. There is much to be said for the association of ideas. In selling a knowledge of human nature and a sense of humour are essential. Salesmen should never take offence. Courtesy and sweet reasonableness at all times pay. "Stunts" often produce wonderful results, but are rarely possible or even advisable in the drug trade. With regard to complaints, there is truth in the saying that "the customer is always right," but some regard must always be paid to equity. The names and addresses of those who complain should be specially noted for subsequent circularisations and perhaps occasional special letters. In some businesses it is very important to make an appeal to the children

STOCKTAKING

Stocktaking on the proper lines is of the utmost importance. One of the advantages of following an established system is that pricing is made easier, but, of course, this involves the storing of one's stock in a certain order. Stocktaking will often reveal the weakness of a business. It enables the retailer to concentrate on the quick-selling lines. A quick turnover means more profit. Steps should always be taken to dispose of the slow sellers, and provided they are not protected articles, all of which should be steady sellers, they should be disposed of at almost any price. The secret of successful business is turnover. Watch your goods. Take stock frequently. Check what is moving slowly, and make a special effort to get rid of it and use the money for goods that sell quickly. Make your windows pay your rent; change them often. Buy advertised goods. The man who sells you a product that is not advertised is only hoping that you will sell it for him. Cater for the people who come into your shop for advertised goods. Give them what they want and they will give you more of their custom. Success, provided there is mental energy, is largely due to the extent to which we apply common-sense and back it by foresight and good judgment.

College Notes

"CYANIDES" REUNION

THE annual reunion dinner and dance of the London College of Pharmacy was held at Liverpool Street Station Hotel, London, on January 30. Mr. H. Wootton presided over a gathering of eighty of the staff and past and present students. Mr. A. N. Graham, chairman of the social committee, in a witty speech, proposed the toast of the "London College of Pharmacy," and this was responded to by Mr. Wootton in his usual humorous way. Shortly after the dinner dancing commenced, and was indulged in until almost midnight.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES has awarded the Perkin Prize (3,400 francs) to M. Ernest Fourneau, head of the chemical laboratory at the Paris Pasteur Institute, and a member of the Paris Society of Pharmacy.

Modern Physico-Chemistry in its Pharmaceutical Applications

By W. A. Whatmough

IV. Motion

IN our study of energetics it has been shown that motion involves a flow of energy (or work). Our next principle is the fact that all motion is relative—i.e., the substance or the fluid medium surrounding it may be the cause of motion. There is probably nothing more difficult in physical science than to attempt to follow movements in space, because the inquirer unwittingly projects his own personality and introduces variations (due to his particular point of observation) in a desire to set up standards of measurement. It is agreed among scientists that all physical and chemical processes involve change and are due to a flow of energy from a region of higher "pressure" to a lower level. The conceptions regarding "potential" or difference of energy level are not only different in mechanics, thermodynamics, and physico-chemistry, but their meanings are decidedly vague. The conventional concept connecting potential and kinetic energy is based upon gravitation—i.e., a pendulum falling from its higher level loses potential until this is wholly converted into kinetic energy at the pendulum's lowest position. The kinetic energy thus gained will do work in raising the pendulum to a height equal to that from which it originally fell. It is assumed that the pendulum falls freely (i.e., without resistance), and the work done is against a resistance (gravitation). These articles on energetics and motion would not need writing if any clear exposition was available of the inter-relationships between energy flow and work. Work is the only guide through the maze of transformations due to motion, for work involves relative displacement of a "body" to a fluid medium.

MOTION AND REST

Up to the present the terms "force" and "resistance" have been used to distinguish action (of a body) and reaction (of a medium against motion). In physico-chemistry, however, we have to deal with differences in the ethereal medium itself. Only mathematicians could imagine "lines" of force extending to infinity, or magnetic shells reversing their direction thousands of times a second. In order to be independent of such artifices, it is necessary to realise that a fluid in motion possesses properties of rigidity (= resistance) in excess of the same medium at rest. Here, then, is the first difference in energy pressures in the *medium* (not the body immersed therein, which may itself be relatively at rest). The fact that storms at sea can take place with little effect at distant points on the earth is sufficient to prove that wide variations in temperature and motion (i.e., energy), can occur in different parts of extended media. How much more is this possible in the ether of space? The motions which have to be considered in physico-chemistry are not those of mechanics, in which there are visible supports (bearings for rotating shafts or fulcrum for leverage), but those which occur in what physicists are prone to regard as empty space without resistance.

PROPERTIES OF ETHER IN MOTION

There is a marked tendency nowadays to pay attention to the ethereal medium as well as to the matter suspended therein. A vibrating electron transmits motion to the ether, which will influence suitable receiving apparatus an inconceivable distance away; and the recognition of the original disturbance is due to another electron attuning itself to these self-same ethereal waves, which have apparently arrived with undiminished intensity. Such facts have led to general recognition of the truth that radiation (γ -rays, x -rays, light, heat, and wireless waves) can exert pressure, so that the ether is no longer regarded as non-existent. Thus energy (due to motion) is one property possessed by the ether. Later we shall find that ether in motion possesses density, which enables it to resist the passage of a body possess-

ing mass. Such phenomena explain the "coupling" between ether and matter in the reversible vibratory motion in ether which comprises radiation. To gain an idea of how motion can occur in a non-visible medium such as the ether, an aeroplane flying in air will be used to illustrate a molecule of hydrogen traversing space, with the difference that the former is travelling at sixty miles an hour, and the *calculated* speed of the latter is sixty miles a minute. The aeroplane displaces a volume of air equal to its bulk (and is lighter by this extent). The work done (by the engine) is at such a rate that it displaces a column of air sixty miles long equal to the effective area presented as resistance by the aeroplane. Knowing the density of the air, the weight of this atmospheric column is easily calculated. The total energy expended in one hour is equal to moving this weight of air (against the prevailing pressure of the atmosphere). Note particularly that it is the resistance area (= surface) and not the bulk (= volume) of the aeroplane which counts, and that work done depends solely upon displacement of medium. This amount of work is measured by mass (= volume \times density) moved against resistance, which is the medium itself. This simple method of estimating work in terms of displacement of medium (where mass is volume \times density) is remarkably effective in keeping together the quantitative relationship between the body and the medium, and avoiding confusion due to extraneous considerations. For example, if the aeroplane is travelling in the same direction as a wind blowing at thirty miles an hour, an observer on the ground will regard it as moving at ninety miles, while against wind its apparent rate of motion is only thirty miles an hour. Flying against a hurricane of ninety miles, the "plane" would appear to be "pulled" backwards. In every instance the engine pushes the aeroplane through a sixty-mile column of air. Again, if the aeroplane is fastened to the ground in a sixty-mile gale, as much work is done *by the air* on the machine as was done above; while, finally, the "plane" can be suspended in mid-air motionless relatively to the ground when air and aeroplane are moving in opposite directions at equal speeds. These illustrations bring out our principle of relativity of motion (see above)—i.e., the body or the medium may do the work and either may be the resistance. The energy transformed is measured by work, which bears out the first three of the principles of energetics enunciated in Article III.

THE FOURTH PRINCIPLE OF ENERGETICS

The fourth principle of energetics is borne out in the behaviour of the aeroplane, which ever tends to turn away from the medium forced against it; and it is the pilot's task in steering to make the straight path the line of least resistance, by manipulating his rudder and wing-flaps. This increase in resistance area will result in diminished speed, but air displacement (and work) will be the same. Questions of lift and drift do not affect the matter at all as regards relative displacement. The energy that will move the aeroplane sixty miles through still air is represented by burning so much fuel, which amount of energy will displace a similar weight of medium a distance inversely proportional to the resistance (or density). It is extremely probable that, in a perfectly fluid medium such as the ether, mass and resistance, both names for the same thing (displacement density) are due to differences in apparent density due to motion.

Turning to the hydrogen molecule, the speed of this is calculated on the kinetic theory of gases, the whole of energy of motion being ascribed to the hydrogen and none to the ether. Now this presumes that the passage through ether is frictionless (without resistance), and that collisions are perfectly elastic. These assumptions are necessary consequences of "empty" space, because otherwise the internal energy of the hydrogen molecule would be quickly expended. On the other hand, it is now known that the ether can move, exert pressure, and possess a temperature—in other words, it is relatively a very large store of energy compared with that of the hydrogen molecule.

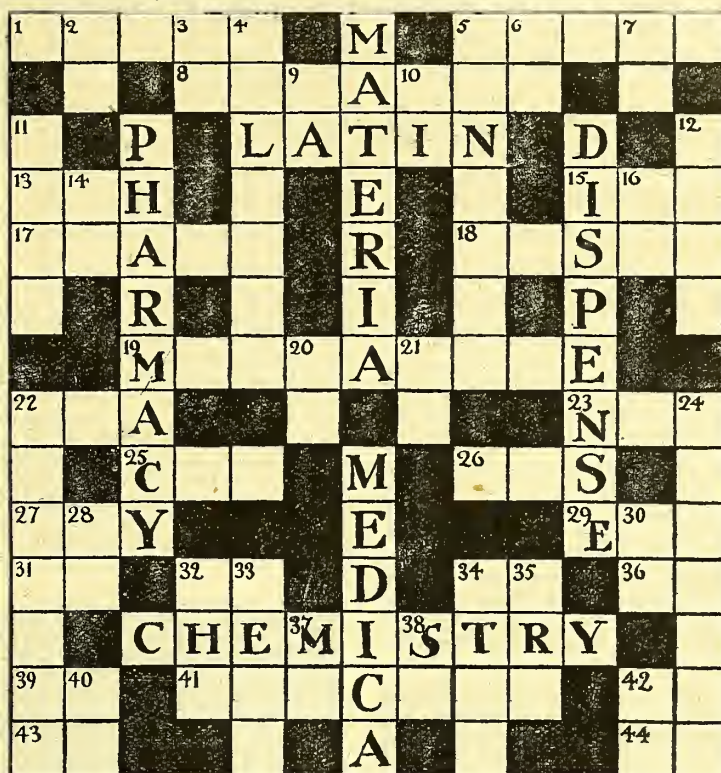
C. & D. CROSSWORD PUZZLE

At last we have fallen a victim to the current crossword puzzle craze. Our hesitation was ended by a clever problem sent to us by Miss Phyllis Quant, of Torquay. This in the main has been adopted in the following puzzle.

The competition is open to all *C. & D.* subscribers and their assistants, and a prize of one guinea will be given to the first correct result opened by us on Monday morning, March 2. Two prizes of half a guinea each will be given to the next two correct solutions. The

decision of the Editor in the adjudication will be final. The conditions to be observed are that the solution of the puzzle, together with the name and address of the competitor, must be enclosed in a sealed envelope and the outside endorsed "*C. & D. Crossword Puzzle.*" If a competitor does not observe these conditions he will be disqualified. We hope to announce the result in the *C. & D.* of March 7. In the clues given below "*Ab.*" signifies abbreviation. Most of the words have a pharmaceutical interest.

- ACROSS
1. Pharmaceutical process (Ab.)
 5. Part of body
 8. Unctuous (genitive)
 13. London hospital (Ab.)
 15. Lighter than water
 17. Chemical change
 18. Comes from Cornwall (Ab.)
 19. Colours borax bead
 22. Chemists curse it (Ab.)
 23. Button-like
 25. Sometimes bestowed on chemists (Ab.)
 26. Directions (Ab.)
 27. Founded a hospital
 29. Dispenser should avoid
 31. Generally on a prescription
 32. "Chemists' Bible" (Ab.)
 36. At Lloyd's
 39. Variety of rhubarb (Ab.)
 41. Well-known drug
 42. Used in photography (Ab.)
 43. Classifies plants (Ab.)
 44. French measure (Ab.)



- DOWN
2. For example (Ab.)
 3. Directions
 4. Insoluble in alcohol
 5. Has yellow flowers
 6. From *is ea id*
 7. On optical prescriptions
 9. Chemical symbol
 10. Connected with corn paint (Ab.)
 11. Variety of drug (Ab.)
 12. A number (Ab.)
 14. Symbol for element
 16. Allied profession (Ab.)
 20. Not an alkaloid (Ab.)
 21. Take care
 22. Proprietary drug
 24. Not restricted to pharmacy
 28. Directions
 30. Symbol for element
 32. Qualification
 33. Leguminosae
 34. Alkaloid (Ab.)
 35. Period of time
 37. Surgical qualification
 38. Requiring skill
 40. Greek goddess
 42. Before lunch

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Hot Water Bottle.—A rubber bottle having a flap of rubber which can be turned to cover the recess, and secured. (S. Lambert. 227,345.)

Tube-filling Machine.—A machine for filling tubes in which the pump and rotary shutter valve are operated by a pedal separately, except at the end of the delivery stroke. (W. H. Day. 227,245.)

Cattle Remedy.—A remedy for the prevention and cure of contagious abortion in cattle and allied diseases, consisting in a mixture of sperm oil, copper acetate and copper sulphate. (F. E. Ralph. 227,713.)

Acetic Acid.—A process for concentrating dilute solutions of acetic acid, consisting in the addition to the latter of ketones only slightly soluble in water, and distilling the mixture. (Fabrique de Soie Artificielle de Tubize, S.A. 213,914.)

Arsenic Compounds.—Yeast is treated, in the presence of an inert gas, with *p*-dioxy-*m*-diamino-arsenobenzene monomethane sulphuric sodium at about 90° C. The resulting compound of yeast and organically bound arsenic is dried *in vacuo*. (Haco-Gesellschaft A.G. Bern. 208,143.)

Citric Acid Esters.—Benzyl esters of citric acid can be produced by the action of benzyl chloride, or benzyl alcohol, on citric acid, or a citrate, in the presence of pyridine, or quinoline, as a catalyst. Citric acid tribenzyl ester has been found to possess an anti-spasmodic and vaso-dilator action. (F. Hefti and W. Schilt. 227,232.)

Methanol.—A process for the manufacture of methanol and other oxygenated organic compounds, consisting in passing a mixture of carbon monoxide, hydrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen and methane over a contact mass containing two oxides, e.g., zinc oxide and chromic acid, or cadmium oxide and chromic acid. (Badische Anilin & Soda-Fabrik. 227,147.)

Antimony and Arsenic Compounds.—Water-soluble compounds of antimony, and of arsenic, are obtained by causing ethylene oxide, or a homologue, or epihydrin alcohol, to act on an arsenobenzol, a stibobenzol, an arsenostibobenzol, a corresponding arsenic or stibinic acid, etc., containing at least one amino-group. (Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning. 226,686.)

Physiologically Active Substances.—The extract obtained by the action of a volatile solvent on ovaries, corpora lutea or placenta is treated with acetone and the solution precipitated with basic lead acetate, the mixture being maintained at a temperature of -60° to -70° C. until no further separation occurs. After filtration and removal of the solvent the concentrated, physiologically active substance remains in the form of a clear, bright oil. (Society of Chemical Industry in Basle. 226,372.)

Personalities

MR. R. WOODWARD, chemist and druggist, Harwich, has been installed W.M. of the Anslip Ward Lodge.

MR. W. T. HOPPS, chemist and druggist, Leamington, has presented a clock to East Markham Church, Newark.

MR. F. JACKS, chemist and druggist, Stone, has been appointed Vice-President of the local traders' association.

MR. F. P. PICK, Ph.C., chairman of the Burnley Chamber of Trade, has been elected a Vice-President of that body.

MR. A. HAGON, chemist and druggist, Cardiff, has much improved in health as the result of a two months' holiday on the Riviera.

MR. F. BEECROFT, chemist and druggist (Hodgson & Hepworth, Ltd., chemists, Doncaster) has won £1,000 in a football competition.

COUNCILLOR J. S. SNELL, chemist and druggist, Accrington, gave an address on "The Trials and Joys of a Pharmacist" before the local Rotary Club on February 5.

AMONG the members of the Kendal Tradesmen's Association who have recently been elected to the management committee are Mr. N. Blacow, chemist and druggist, and Mr. R. C. Robinson, chemist and druggist.

IN recognition of his fifty years' service, and of a record of entire punctuality during that time, the directors of Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington, have presented Mr. T. Corcoran with a gold watch.

MR. REX GREENFIELD, son of Mr. H. H. Greenfield, chemist and druggist, Moordown, Bournemouth, was successful in anatomy and physiology at the recent examination of the Conjoint Board for the L.D.S. diploma.

MR. J. H. JEANS, D.Sc., LL.D., secretary of the Royal Society, and SIR WILLIAM HENRY ELLIS, G.B.E., have been appointed members of the Advisory Council to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

MR. E. W. GARNHAM, head of the construction department at the Wellcome Chemical Works, Dartford, has been presented with a grandfather clock to commemorate the completion of twenty-one years' service with Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

DR. G. R. ROSS, lecturer in bacteriology at Leeds University, has been appointed Rhodesian Research Fellow by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and will take up his residence at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, in March.

MR. A. C. ALLEN, chemist and druggist, a director of Williams & Co., Ltd., chemists, Swindon, has been appointed general manager and secretary to Frank Ross & Co., chemists, Calcutta. A portrait of Mr. Allen appeared in the *C. & D.*, I, 1924, p. 86.

MR. EDWARD PICKERING, secretary of F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., has entered upon his sixtieth year of service with the company and the firm which preceded it. At a recent board meeting this fact was, on the motion of Mr. Francis Newbery, ordered to be entered on the minutes.

MR. PHILIP F. ROWSELL, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, has been unanimously re-elected President of the Exmouth Chamber of Commerce. In the course of his presidential address, Mr. Rowsell remarked that he hoped the Chamber would help to guard the Shop Hours Act from the attempts being made to break away from it.

LECTURING before the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians in London on February 9, Mr. A. Upson, J.P., chemist and druggist, Maidenhead, called attention to the prevalence of "motorist's eye." The trouble, he considered, is induced by fixing the eyes upon the grey-white surface and could be allayed by the use of suit-

able glasses to filter off the harmful rays. Mr. Upson suggested that green colouring matter should be mixed with the surfacing material of the roads.

MR. C. E. A. GOODE, chemist and druggist, this year's President of the Thames Valley District Pharmacists' Association, served his apprenticeship with Mr. G. Cheverton, chemist and druggist, Tunbridge Wells. After further experience at Cheltenham, Mr. Goode passed the Qualifying examination in 1889, and then joined the staff of Corbyn, Stacey & Co., London, W.C., subsequently becoming manager for Mr. Cheverton, Tunbridge Wells, Mr. Pryor, Beckenham, and the late Mr. Holloway, Southend-on-Sea. Mr. Goode also became a member of the Essex Insurance Committee and secretary of the Pharmaceutical Committee. In recognition of his services on behalf of chemists he was presented with a piece of plate at a meeting of the Southend Association of Pharmacists in February 1915. During the war, Mr. Goode was in partnership with Mr. A. R. Keith, member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council, Poplar, London, E.; he was himself co-opted to the Council in 1916, but did not seek re-election on the expiry of his term of office. On relinquishing his connection with the Essex Pharmaceutical Committee, the chemists of the county presented him with a silver salver. In 1919, Mr. Goode purchased the business of Mr. Arad Feather, Twickenham, and two years later became secretary of the Thames Valley Association, being elected President last year.



MR. C. E. A. GOODE



SIXTEEN EMPLOYEES OF WHIFFEN & SONS, LTD., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, LONDON, S.W., WITH AGES AMOUNTING TO A TOTAL OF NEARLY 766 YEARS.

Marriages

BATES—EDGILL.—At St. Clement's Church, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, on February 12, by the Rev. F. Knattries, Frederic William Bates, J.P., chemist and druggist, Brooks's Bar, Manchester, to Mary Beatrice, daughter of the late Mr. W. N. Edgill, Manchester.

BULLER—LEDLIE.—At Loughbrickland Presbyterian Church, on January 28, David Robert Buller, M.B., Ch.B., R.D., to Jeanie Ledlie.

HIGSON—GIFFORD.—At St. Paul's Church, Blackburn, on February 16, Frederick Higson to Daisy, daughter of Mr. R. Lord Gifford, Ph.C., Blackburn.

MATTHEWS—BOIVIN.—At St. Peter's Church, Mansfield, on February 18, Frank Matthews, chemist and druggist, Newgate Lane, to Hilda Boivin, Skerry Hill.

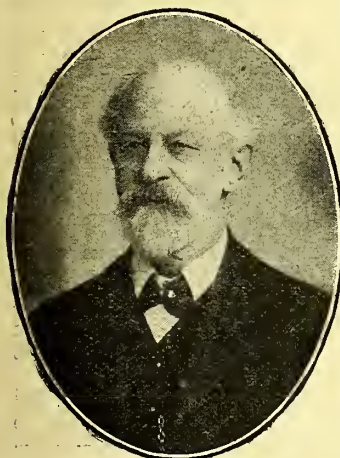
Deaths

GREY.—In Edinburgh, on February 15, as the result of a street accident, Mr. John Elston Grey, chemist and druggist, 34 Marchmont Crescent, senior representative in Scotland of Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Brighton, and of Baiss Brothers & Co., Ltd., Bermondsey, London, S.E.1.

IDRIS.—A service in memory of the late Mr. T. H. W. Idris, J.P., F.C.S. (chairman of Idris & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.1), whose death was recorded in our last week's issue (p. 229), was held at Camden Road Baptist Chapel, N.; on February 14. An address was delivered by the Rev. Thomas Phillips, and three hymns were sung. In addition to the relatives present and a large attendance from the works of Messrs. Idris, the congregation included: Mr. W. P. Parry, Mrs. E. R. Bishop (managing director, Idris & Co., Ltd.), Mr. F. R. Stephens, F.I.C., F.C.S. (chief chemist to the company), the Mayor of St. Pancras, Mr. G. W. Gibson, and Mr. A. H. Jenkin. Messrs. Gibson and Jenkin represented the past officers of the Public Pharmacists' Association, of which the late Mr. Idris was President for seventeen years.

SYMES.—At "The Bungalow," Ness, Cheshire, on February 12, Mr. Charles Symes, Ph.D., Ph.C., aged

eighty-five. With a deep sense of loss we have to record the passing of one who has more than once been alluded to as "The Grand Old Man of Pharmacy." Charles Symes was born in a remote part of Somerset, with which county he was to renew his connection in later years as the first President of the Liverpool Somersetshire Society. He was apprenticed to a Gloucestershire chemist, and then proceeded to London, where he attended lectures by Professors Redwood and Bentley at Bloomsbury Square, and secured free admission to the Royal



DR. CHARLES SYMES, Ph.D.

Botanic Gardens in a competitive examination. The Minor examination was passed at the age of twenty, and the Major a year later: Mr. Symes's Major certificate was numbered 606, and bore the date December 18, 1850. After nearly three years' experience as an assistant at Leamington, where he made the acquaintance of two doctors who were experts in different branches of microscopy, he commenced business in Birkenhead. He fitted up a laboratory in which, it appears, he spent at least as much time as in his pharmacy, and became secretary to the Birkenhead Literary and Scientific Society. The degree of doctor of philosophy was taken at the University of Rostock, and shortly afterwards Dr. Symes was elected to the Council of the Liverpool Chemists' Association. His business, removed to Colquitt Street, Liverpool, continued to grow so successfully that a partner, Mr. Joseph Hallawell, joined him, and eventually conversion into a limited liability company took place, with headquarters in Hardman Street (a pharmacy purchased from Mr. Delf in 1873) and a branch—since acquired by Clay & Abraham, Ltd.—in Tithebarn Street. One of the pharmaceutical proprietaries of Symes & Co. has in course of time become widely known throughout the trade. From an early period in his distinguished career Dr. Symes identified himself with the scientific side of his calling, bringing to bear upon it the practical wisdom learned in the routine of business. His first

original communication, so far as we are aware, was a note on lemon juice and its preservation, written at Leamington in 1853. From 1867 onwards he addressed the Liverpool Chemists' Association on such varied topics as pharmaceutical education, examinations, microscopic growths in infusions, carnauba root, dialysis, pepsin, and pill-coating. During two periods (1879-80 and 1890-91) he served as President, and one of his last utterances was an expression of appreciation of the life vice-presidency that had just been conferred upon him. In 1881—he was at that time one of the most recently elected members of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council—he delivered the inaugural address at the opening of the Society's School of Pharmacy. On several occasions Dr. Symes contributed papers to the British Pharmaceutical Conference—for instance, in 1877, on "Sugar in Pharmacy"; in 1879, on the polarimeter; in 1881, on "Heavy Paraffin Oil"; in 1886, on "American Musk." The Conference chose him for its President in 1897 and again in the following year, and its choice was justified by two thoughtful and suggestive addresses. The earlier of these passed in review the utterances of his predecessors in the chair, and hinted at two important changes in pharmacy that have since been effected—the division of the Qualifying examination and the revival of the exemption of "known, admitted and approved" remedies from stamp duty. The 1898 address brought to date the available information on synthetic remedies, and probed some of the weaknesses of the fourth British Pharmacopœia. For the past few years he has been the senior Vice-President of the Conference. Dr. Symes was invited, during the 'seventies, to join the London board of examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society, but he declined, preferring to offer himself for election to the Council. He succeeded in the contest of 1879, when he was second in a list of twenty candidates; within a few months he carried a motion, with the aid of Mr. Hampson, for the admission of reporters other than the Society's official reporter to the Council meetings. Except for one or two short intervals, he retained his seat until 1913, the year of his business jubilee. His retirement was the occasion of a largely-attended dinner in Liverpool, at which he was presented with an illuminated address and other gifts. The presentation was made by the late Sir Edward Evans, who, after recalling Dr. Symes's services to pharmacy, read the address, setting forth, in addition to other things, his "assiduous labours on the Executive Committee of the late Chemists' and Druggists' Trade Association of Great Britain, and on the committee of the late Liverpool Chemists' Trade Association." It is of interest to add, as an instance of Dr. Symes's alertness in scientific research, that it was he who gave the first demonstration in Liverpool of a telephone. He was a Fellow of the Linnean Society and, for a long period, a corresponding member of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Dr. Symes was twice married. Of late years eye trouble necessitated the curtailment of his activities, but visitors to recent meetings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference will remember his sustained interest in its doings, and especially in the transactions of the science section. The funeral took place at West Derby Cemetery, Liverpool, on February 16, and was attended by the widow, members of the family, and a large gathering of friends. The wholesale and retail trades were represented by Mr. J. L. Hirst (President, Liverpool Chemists' Association), Mr. A. W. Ashcroft, Mr. W. H. Clubb, Ph.C., Mr. H. Humphreys Jones, A.I.C., Ph.C., and Mr. David H. Evans (ex-Presidents), Mr. Martin S. Hughes (treasurer), Mr. L. Moreton Parry (Council of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. Prosper H. Marsden, Ph.C., F.C.S., Mr. G. R. Haworth, Mr. A. J. Ferriday, Mr. John H. Robinson, Mr. J. F. Abraham (Clay & Abraham, Ltd.), Mr. Edwin Thompson, C.C. (Thompson & Capver, Ltd.), Mr. Harold Nixon (Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.), Professor Briggs (University of Liverpool), Mr. T. S. Wokes, Ph.C., Mr. G. R. Tharratt, Ph.C., Mr. G. D. Farthing, and Mr. John Lee. The Vicar of Neston conducted the service, and numerous floral tributes testified to the esteem in which Dr. Symes was held throughout his long life.

Trade Notes

STALLAX SHAMPOO is now put up in an additional size selling at 1s. 6d. per packet. The manufacturers are Dearborn (1923), Ltd., 37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

PACKING PROPRIETARIES is the special business of Mr. L. Saper, 16-18 Brushfield Street, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, who offers to quote for complete manufacturing for the trade.

ENGLISH PEPPERMINT OIL.—Mr. Joseph Seymour, Holbeach, offers genuine English peppermint oil at prices which compare favourably with foreign oils. He has also large stocks of dill oil.

THE Q.R.U. REMEDIES of Mr. E. W. Blake, the diet and massage specialist, are now obtainable from the sole agents, Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27-28 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C.1.

NEW COD-LIVER OIL.—Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., have received a telegram from their cod-liver oil factory in Lofoten, Norway, to the effect that the first consignment of new cod-liver oil is on the way.

MR. S. L. FLORES, 40 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3, has been appointed sole agent in the U.K. for Rache Frères, St. Remy-de-Provence, France, growers of poppy heads and exporters of seeds and grains.

"GOLD SEAL" EAU DE COLOGNE.—Spurway et Cie, Ltd., 89 Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.2, announce the introduction of a watch shape series of the "Gold Seal" eau de Cologne. The eau de Cologne is made with ethyl alcohol and floral oils only.

SALVITAE.—Mr. Lionel Cooper, 14 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, E.C.2, announces that an advertising campaign and medical propaganda is commencing in connection with Salvitae. The article is a uric acid solvent retailing at 4s. 6d. per bottle.

PACKED GOODS.—Mr. Robert Blackie, Shen Works, Tower Bridge Road, London, S.E.1, sends us a copy of his new illustrated catalogue of toilet and medicinal preparations. Each page has an illustration of the group of packed goods described and priced on that particular page. There is a very wide range of articles in the catalogue.

SPARKS, WHITE & Co., LTD., Albion Mills, East Tenter Street, London, E.1, are sending to their customers in the Colonies a neat folder, giving a brief but interesting résumé of the history of the company, which was founded in the year 1700 (then Thomas Sparks, of Aldersgate Street), and has been in existence during the reign of ten British sovereigns.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS CATALOGUE.—Arthur Berton, Ltd., Britannia House, 238-248 Old Street, London, E.C.2, have issued a new complete catalogue of surgical dressings and appliances and druggists' sundries. The list is on the loose-leaf principle, so that additional pages or altered sections can be inserted without difficulty. The articles listed are illustrated and priced.

OSYL SHAVING CREAM.—Lysol, Ltd., London, S.W.20, ask us to call special attention to the new Osyl shaving cream, which was advertised in a recent number of the *C. & D.* The tubes of shaving cream are packed in cartons, and each dozen is enclosed in a show-case for counter display. The terms for opening orders are attractive, and a supply of free samples is given.

PECTORAL PETROLEUM COMPOUND.—The Speciality Department of the Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Albert Street, Camden Town, London, N.W.1, send us a sample of their Pectoral Petroleum Compound, a pleasant tasting emulsion containing medicaments for chest complaints. It is a useful combination of expectorants and demulcents, much in demand during the present influenza epidemic.

FACTORY EXTENSION.—Large extensions are being made to the Kersal Vale Works of Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd. A new wing is being added and the whole works reorganised. In addition, extra soap boiling plant is being laid down at the new Radcliffe factory, but the managing

director of the company informs us that these alterations are in no way interfering with the prompt delivery of goods. The new works will enable the company to cope much better with the largely increased demand for their products.

ETHIDOL.—Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have evolved in their laboratories "Iodicin," a calcium salt of iodo-ricinoleic acid. The calcium base is replaced by the ethyl radical, and the result is a product, presenting 20 per cent. of iodine in organic combination, suitable for intra-glandular injection and inunction, and for other ailments in which iodine is indicated. It may be heated to 100° C. for sterilisation before injection, and if it is required to reduce the strength of ethidol, it is miscible with almond oil, olive oil, Paroleine or Borofax. It is sent out in bottles of 1 oz. and 4 oz.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Wednesday, February 25

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, at 8 p.m. Mr. Peter Boa, Ph.C., on "Solubilities in relation to Compounding"; Mr. A. J. Schorn, A.I.C., on "Hypnotics."

Guild of Public Pharmacists, 17 Bloomsbury Square, at 7.30 p.m. Lantern lecture by Mr. E. Williamson on "Britain and the British Seas."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. BRANCHES. Bath, Red House, at 8.15 p.m. "The Structure of the Atom," by Mr. Frank Browne, F.I.C. Birmingham, Grand Hotel, at 3.30 p.m., to discuss regulations under the new by-laws. Portsmouth, Southsea Club, at 2.46 p.m. Mr. J. Keall on the "Dangerous Drugs Acts."

Salford Pharmaceutical Association, Griffin Hotel (Cromwell Bridge), Lower Broughton Road. Tickets (10s. 6d. each) from Mr. O. L. Fewster, secretary.

Thursday, February 26

Chemical Society, Lecture Hall of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W., at 8 p.m. Sir Wm. Hardy, M.A., Sec. R.S., on "Problems Presented by Films on Solid Surfaces."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. BRANCHES. Cambridge, Lion Hotel, Petty Cury, Cambridge, at 3 p.m. Meeting to discuss the draft regulations. Sunderland, North of England Café, at 7.30-11 p.m. Hot-pot supper and smoking concert. Tickets (2s. 6d. each) from Miss H. Winch, 16 Grindon Terrace, Chester Road.

West Ham Association of Pharmacists, Crown Room, Holborn Restaurant, London, W., at 6 p.m. Annual dinner and dance. Tickets (12s. 6d. each) from Mr. B. Wathen, 49 Harrington Road, Leytonstone, E.11, or Mr. J. Thomson, 725 Romford Road, Manor Park, E.

Friday, February 27

Glasgow Pharmacy Club (Literary and Scientific Section), Royal Technical College, at 8 p.m. "Sketch of Parliament" by Mr. Rosslyn Mitchell, M.P.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21 Albemarle Street, London, W.1, at 9 p.m. Sir James Irvine on "Sugars from the Standpoint of the Organic Chemist."

Saturday, February 28

Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21 Albemarle Street, W.1, at 3 p.m. Sir Ernest Rutherford on "The Counting of the Atoms."

BRITISH CHEMICAL AND DYE-STUFFS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.—The annual general meeting will be held at the Cannon Street Station Hotel, Cannon Street, E.C.4, March 25, at 2.30 p.m.

LONDON (WESTERN) PHARMACEUTISTS' ASSOCIATION.—A dance will be held at the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, W., on March 5, at 7.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Tickets, 6s. 6d. (including refreshments), from secretaries and members of the Committee.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

S/122. "Belmont" toilet rolls	E/52. Frumine—French tonic nerve food (London supply)
S/142. Crimpoline	R/62. Gromin (cancer treatment)
E/112. Dr. Hersey's fibre tooth-brush handles	A/162. Huskin's Eau de Cologne
E/112. Dr. Miles' Heart Treatment	W/122. Lanetta Sponges (cotton wool pads)
B/281. "Dreamland" fumi-gating pastilles	B/62. Laxagadol

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser II.

"The Rabbits,"

who, by the way, now figure in Mr. Sargeant's speeches as "pettifogging people in North London," will, I hope, attend the meeting of the 18th in force and press the questions which were not answered at the special general meeting, and a few others along with them. They will receive fairer treatment than they did before. Apparently, indeed, a real attempt at enlisting the sympathy and even at ascertaining the opinion of the trade is at last to be made, now that no effective opposition can be offered to the Council's proceedings. The Londoners will have the advantage of hearing the explanations of Sir William Glyn-Jones. The branches will then have the opportunity of signifying their agreement with the Council, with at least a show of having participated in the framing of the regulations.

The Chief Impression

one receives from a first study of the regulations is that, in spite of all protestations to the contrary, the Society really is weakening its control of the examinations for both the chemist and druggist and the pharmaceutical chemist qualification. Neither of these will in future necessarily be in the Society's own hands; the change may be good or bad, but the fact that there is to be a change is certain, and no amount of explanation or protestation can disprove it. Not only so, but this fact introduces a fresh element of uncertainty into our examinations. We know, or may know, what the Intermediate Science examinations of our Universities are to-day, but we do not know what they may be to-morrow or the day after. We are told, however, that our own examinations must not be inferior to theirs, whatever they may be, and it follows that if they become increasingly stringent as time goes on and science advances ours must, too, though it by no means follows from such advance in science that there will be any necessity for increased stringency in the demand made upon chemists and druggists. The case is somewhat different with pharmaceutical chemists, if, as appears likely, they will all be postulants for university degrees; but it is a serious thing for those whose only aim is the chemist and druggist qualification that in future this may be dependent to a large extent upon an external body.

Another Consideration

which concerns both classes is the condition as to declarations of the places and hours in which candidates have received the preliminary training required of them. Regulation 6 (a) in Part 3 provides that in the case of candidates for the Preliminary Scientific examination, such declarations shall be signed by the candidate "and also by a pharmacist who, in the opinion of the registrar, is able to verify from personal knowledge the facts set out in the declaration." Remembering the way in which declarations of having been *bona fide* in business before the passing of the Act of 1868 were "verified" by the registrar of that day, this seems to me a very poor safeguard against fraud. It throws, to say the least of it, a very considerable onus of responsibility upon the registrar. How is he to make sure of the good faith and competence of the aforesaid pharmacist, who may for all that appears be any good-natured friend of the candidate? There is a similar provision in Part 4 affecting the pharmaceutical chemist.

Some Minor Points

may also be mentioned. No limit of time is named within which candidates failing to attend an examination at the time appointed, or attending and failing to pass, may be examined or re-examined at a reduced fee. Is there any? And what is the meaning of "set out" with reference to the Preliminary Scientific examinations in Appendix 2? In the usual acceptance of that term (see Part 4 (7) for an

instance of its use in the ordinary sense) only two examinations are "set out" there, the Society's own and that of some university. If this is the sense intended, we are confronted with the paradox that the candidate declares he has passed one of two examinations, one of which he is known not to have passed—a queer way of putting it, surely.

Branded Goods

must, on the most favourable consideration, be described as a mixed blessing, and we cannot speak of them all in the same terms. This appears to have been recognised in the discussion on the subject at the meeting of the Western Pharmacists' Association (*C. & D.*, February 14, p. 227). Branded drugs and chemicals were very properly regarded as forming a class by themselves, but the fact that the meeting expressed no definite opinion even on these makes me fear that the mind, not to say the conscience, of the trade is not very well enlightened on the subject. The prominence now rightly given to pharmacognosy in our examinations should be enough to impress upon every pharmacist the duty of assuring himself by personal inspection and examination of the quality of the drugs he deals in. What is the use of our laborious training if, after all, we let other people do the work the preparation for which was so large a part of our technical education? For standardised preparations, and fine chemicals, and other things demanding special knowledge and expensive apparatus, we must perforce depend upon others; but for all simples and such things as form the staple (apart from proprietaries) of our ordinary counter trade, the appearance, at least, of our own responsibility for their selection should be maintained.

The Growing Addiction

to the practice of selling packed drugs instead of selling from stock of our own selection is no doubt due mainly to the increasingly miscellaneous character of our business, which allows us no time for those little details in which paper, string and sealing wax play so large a part. Small articles of retail do not individually swell our returns to any appreciable extent, and it is becoming quite a common thing to hear them spoken of as negligible; but not only is it true, as the oft-misquoted Scottish proverb has it, that "many a pick'e makes a mickle," but they may be made to impress the public with a sense of our exercising that care for little things which makes for perfection in things of the greatest moment, and nothing can be a surer basis than this for the confidence upon which success in such a business as ours mainly depends.

The Sense of Smell

seems to have played but a small part in Professor Gilbert Murray's wonderful feats of thought-reading; only in two instances out of twenty-three successes in twenty-four recent experiments did his impressions begin with a sensation of smell. This is curious, for several others of those I have seen described would, one would have thought, have appealed equally to this sense, which is often held to be of all the five the most delicate and subtly-suggestive. It has, if we may believe our poets, the closest affinity with memory, and is, therefore, one would have supposed, the likeliest of all to arouse those dormant memories in the unconscious self which must surely give the thought-reader the key to most of the problems submitted to him. Even if we accept the theory of a sixth sense as yet unrecognised, this sense of smell, which appears to be the chief factor in the intelligence of the lower animals, or many of them (Lady Richmond Brown says that the natives of Central America say the vulture can scent carrion five hundred miles away), and to which Mr. De la Mare, our chief among "dream-poets," attributes an almost spiritual suggestiveness, must be in closest relation to it.

Corrigendum

In note on "Calomel" (*C. & D.*, February 14, p. 231), for *Kalom meli* read *Kalon meli*.

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Prescription (Humanised) GLAXO

Prepared in accordance with the Prescription of an eminent Children's Specialists.

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Editorial Articles

Advertising Control in Holland

WHILE of recent years a number of countries have enacted laws designed to control the manufacture and sale of pharmaceutical specialities and proprietary medicines on the basis of a system of registration, implying authoritative approval of the preparations complying with certain requirements, the Dutch Government proposes to limit State supervision over this class of preparation solely to the claims made in advertisements of preparations the composition of which is not disclosed; in other words, it is aimed at "secret remedies." The Dutch Minister of Labour, Commerce and Industry has presented to the States General a Bill for regulating public advertisements of remedies against ailments, consisting of twenty-four articles, six of which deal with the penalties for transgressions against its provisions. In the memorandum accompanying the Bill, the Minister states that during the past ten years there has been a constant increase in the wholesale manufacture of remedial agents, and although this is in itself quite justifiable, it is nevertheless

less a source of considerable danger. To be profitable, mass production depends upon finding a receptive market among the people, and this is achieved by publicity. Mention is made of the work done by the State Institute for Pharmaco-Therapeutic Investigations (the director of which is Professor Dr. L. van Itallie) in publishing the results of analyses of a number of extensively advertised medicaments, but this is not deemed a sufficient safeguard, hence the necessity of introducing legislation designed to empower the Government to exert a preventive control over all remedies advertised to the public. No mention is made in the Bill of pharmaceutical specialities, or of proprietary medicines; it deals exclusively with "remedies," which are defined as all animal, vegetable or mineral substances, or products prepared by chemical, physical or biological methods, also mixtures or other form of preparation of the above-named products. The term "public advertisement" covers any recommendation in pamphlets, newspapers or periodicals designed to induce the purchase of the remedy, while creating the impression that it may be used to cure, alleviate or prevent any ailment, complaint or disorder affecting the human body. Article 3 provides that prior to placing a remedy on the market which is to be publicly advertised (without disclosing the formula) a declaration must be submitted to the Minister of Labour, Commerce and Industry containing the following particulars:—

- (a) Name and description of the article; (b) establishment in which the remedy is prepared and packed; (c) full disclosure of the composition, with the amounts of each ingredient; (d) method of preparation and packing; (e) nature and form of the package; (f) purpose for which the remedy is to be used; (g) directions for use, either enclosed in the package, or to be delivered separately; (h) method to be adopted in marketing the remedy; (i) method to be adopted in advertising its existence and how obtainable; (j) residence, profession or trade of the person making this declaration.

Foreigners are required to indicate an address in Holland. The declaration must be accompanied by a receipt showing that the prescribed fee (the amount is to be fixed by the Minister) has been duly paid into the State Treasury. An acknowledgment will be sent as soon as possible in a registered letter by the Minister. The remedy will then be submitted for examination to the State Institute for Pharmaco-Therapeutic Investigations, whereby the manufacturer may be called upon (1) to permit a person appointed by the Minister to view the actual preparation and packing of the remedy; (2) to deliver a sufficient supply of the remedy, of the ingredients employed in its manufacture, and also of the articles used for packing, for analysis; (3) to furnish any information which may be required to permit a complete investigation. If no objection is raised at the expiry of six months from the date of the acknowledgment of the declaration by the Minister, the remedy may be placed on the market. On the other hand, the Minister is empowered to forbid the marketing of the remedy by public advertisement on the following grounds:—(1) If a complete analysis could not be carried out owing to inadequate co-operation on the part of the manufacturer; (2) if the remedy does not possess any of the curative properties ascribed to it; (3) if it contains poisons or other dangerous substances in such amounts that its use might be fraught with danger; (4) if it might be used for criminal purposes; (5) if its use as directed might prove dangerous; (6) if the title is misleading; (7) if misleading statements are made in the advertising or other printed matter, packed or supplied with the article. The manufacturer is to be given within thirty days an opportunity of contesting the Minister's decision, and the latter is empowered to grant a further extension not exceeding six

months to enable the manufacturer to make such alterations as may be necessary to comply with the provisions of this law. Article 7 stipulates that all persons entrusted with the examination of remedies under this law shall treat as confidential any information imparted to them for the purpose of carrying out the requisite investigations. The Bill does not contain any stipulation that the formula of the remedy shall be disclosed on the label or otherwise, and in this particular it differs notably from the enactments introduced in other countries, all of which insist upon publication of the composition. Practically, by the tenor of this Bill the Dutch Government assumes the responsibility of verifying the truth of the claims made for preparations the composition of which is not disclosed, and which are held out to the general public as remedies for human ills, by sanctioning the sale of articles complying with certain standards. However, the manufacturer is not to be permitted to make capital out of this *quasi* Government guarantee, since he may not refer to it, except by including the statement, if he so desires, in his advertisements that his remedy is "not prohibited by the law." While this control is to extend solely to remedies of undisclosed composition advertised as cures, it will not apply to preparations which are advertised merely in the form of a statement containing the name of the remedy, of the manufacturer and his establishment, or of the importer; the price; the complete disclosure of the formula using the customary scientific designations, including the amounts of each ingredient; method of preparation; package; directions for use and indications, and where obtainable. Preparations which comply with the foregoing requirements may be placed on the Dutch market without further formality, since Article 11 expressly states that when these stipulations are observed the declaration prescribed under Article 3 is not required. In the case of remedies which are being publicly advertised when the Bill is passed, a period of three months is to be granted in which the prescribed declaration will have to be made. The maximum penalties provided for transgressions against these provisions include imprisonment up to six months, or a fine not exceeding 5,000 florins. An official who discloses any information to be treated as confidential is to be punished by imprisonment up to six months, or a fine not exceeding 10,000 florins, and may be deprived of the right to occupy an office, while the person inciting him to the deed renders himself liable to imprisonment up to six months, or a fine not exceeding 5,000 florins. If an offence against any of the provisions of this law is repeated within a period of five years, on conviction the above-mentioned maximum penalties will be doubled.

The Position of Rubber

DURING the past few weeks considerable interest has been shown in rubber, chiefly on account of the heavy fluctuations in price, resulting from the sudden stoppage of orders from American manufacturers. In our issue of October 24 (pp. 609-610) we anticipated the present position, and stated:—

As to future prospects, a note of caution is necessary; since May prices have increased by 7½d. per lb., and although we fully expect, with the increased American and Continental demand, the heavy reduction of surplus stocks, and other important factors, that the price during the concluding months of the year will appreciate, we nevertheless look forward to a heavy reaction in the early months of next year. The pressure for spot rubber is so great that it is more than likely that forward delivery, instead of being at a premium, will be at a discount.

In October the price of standard quality was 1s. 5½d., in November it touched 1s. 6½d., and during December

the market again advanced, as much as 1s. 8d. being paid for standard crêpe. This was the highest point touched for four years, and brought up the average price for the whole of 1924 to 1s. 2d. per lb. The heavy reaction which we anticipated came with remarkable suddenness, and in the early days of January, through a conglomeration of circumstances, the market suddenly collapsed, and values declined 3d. per lb. in a fortnight. This *débâcle* took place in the face of perhaps the strongest statistical position that the commodity has been placed in for many years past. At that period heavy purchases were being made in all quarters, American consumers were stated to be anxious to cover requirements for the whole of this year, and stocks were declining at the rate of 1,000 tons per week. Why has the position suddenly changed from strength to weakness, when stocks in London alone are well over 30,000 tons lower in comparison with the statistics at this time last year? The answer is easily forthcoming: America has suddenly ceased sending orders to this market; in fact, for over four weeks there has been practically no American orders for London rubber. As America consumes fully 75 per cent. of the world's production, it will readily be appreciated how this market suffers immediately there is a cessation of buying orders from that country. We find there is a steady demand from the Continent, but as first-hand importers decline to meet the present lower level of prices, buyers find it a matter of great difficulty to fulfil orders. The majority of the producers decline to sell their rubber at even a penny per pound over the present parity, but these tactics are generally adopted by the producers when a market is weak, in spite of the fact that the present range of prices gives them a very satisfactory margin of profit. From the consumption point of view there has undoubtedly been a large increase in the world's requirements during last year, as will be seen by the estimate of consumption for 1924, as compared with that of the previous two years:—

	1922	1923	1924
	Tons	Tons	Tons
U.S.A.	296,267	300,364	330,000
U.K.	11,164	12,536	30,000
France	27,660	31,108	38,000
Germany	27,551	19,446	25,000
Italy	6,500	8,490	10,000
Canada	9,353	13,255	16,000
Japan	16,581	16,246	18,000
Other Countries	5,701	10,898	15,000
	400,777	412,343	482,000

The increase in consumption which has taken place during the past year of about 70,000 tons may still continue during the present year, but whilst the price continues to exceed 1s. 3d. a further 5 per cent. standard production will be added to each subsequent quarter's shipments. This increased quantity may be found sufficient to keep prices within a steady range in the neighbourhood of 1s. 3d. per lb. On top of this one cannot disregard the heavy shipments likely to be made from the Dutch East Indies during the year; as is generally known, the Dutch producer is still outside the bounds of the original Stevenson Restriction Scheme. The position over the next few months will be regarded with great interest, as the future position is full of possibilities, and it has seldom been more difficult to foresee the trend of prices. There are so many factors to take into consideration that the position requires careful sifting before arriving at a definite conclusion. In support of higher prices in the near future, the producer can point to the world's increased consumption,

the heavy decline in stocks in every important centre, and finally the possibility of a world shortage before the end of the current year. Against higher prices the consumer can point to the fact that the heavy purchases made in recent months has fully insured him against a shortage for the rest of the year; the fact that America has already taken 75 per cent. of her requirements; and, finally, that the present level of prices gives the producer a very adequate return for the capital invested in plantations. This, briefly, is the position of producer and consumer to-day; although we regard the present situation with caution, we are of the opinion that a general rise in price will shortly take place with the next important American buying, but we feel confident that a heavy decline will be experienced during the months of April-May-June, when the standard output will be raised a further five per cent.

German Pharmaceutical Industry

RECENTLY articles have appeared in the professional, and also in the daily, Press depicting in sombre colours the present outlook in the German pharmaceutical industry, largely the result of foreign progress in chemical manufacture. "Conditions in the pharmaceutical industry are serious," says one leading manufacturer in writing to the "Pharmazeutische Zeitung," "and are causing considerable anxiety, since the principal markets for our products—foreign countries—are no longer so dependent on supplies from Germany, in consequence of the fact that since the war the pharmaceutical industry abroad has developed to a very appreciable extent, and the intolerable taxes and other burdens in Germany make it impossible to quote attractive prices when in competition with foreign manufacturers." In an article dealing with the same subject in the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" the complaint is made that "During and after the war the Press frequently quoted the slogan, 'foreign countries hunger for German medicaments.' That is one of the many illusions to which we are so prone. It is true only for a few countries, and only for an infinitesimal number of preparations; rather it may be said it was true, for since 1914 foreigners have succeeded in imitating almost every German medicament; foreign chemistry has successfully attacked even the preparation of Bayer's new germanin." Recent legislation dealing with the importation of pharmaceutical specialties is adduced as a further obstacle in finding markets, and after referring to customs duties the article closes with the statement that "all these circumstances exert an extremely paralyzing effect on the manufacture of medicaments in Germany. The profits earned in this industry are often enormously overestimated. . . . Many firms are compelled to refrain from exporting even products with an established reputation to certain countries, as they foresee that the expenses entailed by existing legislation cannot be recovered even in the course of years. . . . Wherever possible reprisals must be found in other directions, in order to prevent any attempt at throttling one of the most important high-grade branches of German industry by means of post-war bureaucratism."

TOOTH-BRUSHES, the "Glasgow News" reports, are to be supplied to school children at 4d. each by the Warwickshire Education Committee.

THE Sunderland Technical College Botanical Society held the first ramble of the season, on February 15, to Winlaton and district. Several flowers were encountered, in most cases common, and chiefly interesting from their early flowering in the North.

ZANZIBAR CLOVES.—The export of cloves in 1920 (10,000 tons) was the largest, except 1915, for twenty years, and it is estimated that the 1924 crop will be quite up to the average of 7,000 to 8,000 tons. The exports for January to June 1924 amounted to 2,764 tons, of which India took 58 per cent., the United Kingdom 16 per cent., and the United States 10 per cent.

Pharmaceutical Society

of Great Britain

Mass Meetings of Members

LONDON

ONE of an officially arranged series of mass meetings of members of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at Kingsway Hall, London, W.C., on February 18, Mr. E. White in the chair. The attendance numbered about 100.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, remarked that as chairman of the Education Committee he had been asked to preside in the absence of the President. They were met to ask questions concerning the regulations, not to discuss the by-laws—"I shan't allow you to discuss them, they are finished"—but to have an opportunity of understanding the regulations. There were thousands of members in the London district, but this small gathering was indicative of the intelligence of London members, and only 100 or so appeared to be hopelessly ignorant. (Laughter.) The object of the meeting was that the officers of the branches should resolve their doubts by conferring, so that when they attended meetings of the branches they should be in a position to offer an official explanation. In 1881, when he was an apprentice, he saw in "The Pharmaceutical Journal" a number of very beautiful schemes, an examination syllabus, and courses of instruction; these, however, were fifty years in advance of the times, and there were no facilities for carrying them out. Pharmaceutical opinion was fairly solid of late as to the curriculum and the division of the Qualifying examination. That policy was absolutely justified, and those who objected now would probably find themselves absolutely wrong. After 1918 there was the aftermath of the war, and the Society had grants-in-aid from the Government to ex-Service students. That was the real determining factor of the present situation, for there were a large number of pharmaceutical students who received grants for the purpose of continuing their education, and the Council administered that matter to the best of their ability. They were enabled to set up courses of instruction at schools which complied with the required curriculum, and it followed that the matter before the meeting that day was very much facilitated. The result was that this year, after a good deal of discussion, the Council had been able to frame by-laws which had been discussed and passed, and that day they were to discuss any point about which doubt might exist as to the regulations which were designed to give effect to the by-laws. He thought it would be admitted that there had been very little discussion as to the standard set up by the Society, but the regulations were liable to a good deal of variation. The object of that meeting was to explain any point that might not be clear, so that anyone present would be able to pass on that explanation at branch meetings he might attend. He thought everyone would admit that the standard of general education and technical education had gone up in this country since 1881, and that they might dismiss the question as to whether the standard of education aimed at by the Society was too high. He had not heard any opposition based on that point. What he would like the meeting to consider was the difficulty which the Council had been in in trying to reduce to some orderly method the chaotic position that resulted from war conditions. During the war they had to make all sorts of concessions to ex-Service men, and to-day they felt that those conditions were past, and that it was now time to reduce the chaos that resulted from the world disturbance to something like order. In framing the by-laws and regulations the Council had endeavoured to use their war-time experience in arriving at a scheme, which, they hoped, would be thorough and more or less permanent, but subject to alteration as time went on, and which would also give them some measure of stability. Anyone reading the by-laws with care and goodwill would arrive at the conclusion that the Council had succeeded in reducing a very confused position to one

with as few complications as possible. He hoped that as a result people would no longer be able to say that in pharmacy they did not know where they were, but that they would now be something like settled with regard to pharmaceutical education. The only criticisms he had seen were with reference to the application of the Major examination and the control of admission to the Register. He hoped that as a result of that meeting everybody would feel that the Council had done their best.

The Secretary's Statement

SIR WILLIAM GLYN-JONES said:—

I have been directed by the President to place before you on behalf of the Council an explanation of the regulations which it is proposed to make under the revised by-laws, and the policy of the Council involved therein. In the "Journal" for December 9, 1922, appears the report of the Council meeting held that month, the most important feature of which was the report (occupying four and a half pages of "The Pharmaceutical Journal") of the Education Committee, upon the changes advocated by them in the regulations and syllabus affecting the Qualifying examination. The report, which sets out the following definite proposals, was unanimously adopted:—

(1) That the Preliminary examination should be raised to the standard required at the present date for registration as a medical student.

(2) That the suggestions contained in the following report of the subcommittee for the syllabus for the Qualifying examination should be approved.

(3) That the minimum curriculum to be imposed should be 1,140 hours, without any stipulation as to the period over which these hours are to be spread.

(4) That Part I be conducted by means of written papers and practical work—provision may be made for the written papers to be done in provincial centres, but the practical work to be done at Bloomsbury Square or Edinburgh.

(5) That candidates be not permitted to take Parts I and II at the same examination.

(6) That Part II be conducted by means of written papers, practical work, and oral, and shall consist of a two-days' examination—one day to be devoted to written work and oral, and one day to practical work.

(7) That separate reports be made by the respective examiners on (a) the candidate's written work, (b) the candidate's practical work, and (c) the candidate's oral work; that the reports shall set out the details of the marks in each subject; and that these reports be considered by a committee of the board, upon whose report the candidate shall be rejected, passed or referred in the respective subject.

(8) That the whole of the Part II examination, including the written work, be conducted as hitherto in London or Edinburgh.

To put them into force, new by-laws and regulations were necessary. In October of last year the Council, on the recommendation of the Education Committee, adopted two modifications of the above proposals:—

(1) That in addition to requiring the examinations for Parts I and II to be taken separately, the curriculum for Part II should not commence until Part I has been passed.

(2) That articles of pupilage should be essential.

I mention these things to show that, apart from the Major examination, changes were contemplated which necessitated new by-laws and regulations, and also to show that for something like two years any member of the Society, and, indeed, of the community, who chose to read that published report was aware of the changes proposed. Except on a point of detail here and there, there has been a complete absence of criticism. The matter has not been rushed. Not a month has passed since 1922 without the consideration by the Education Committee of the proposals. If the Council had then made by-laws, they would have been powerless to deal with the Major examination. They decided that July 1926 should be the last examination for which candidates could enter under the existing conditions. This decision was published in the "Journal" for October 4, 1924. The regulations, in so far as they affect the Qualifying examination, give effect to these proposals.

Part I deals with the Preliminary. It raises the standard to that which was necessary for registration as a medical student, but it does not bring it up to the

standard which to-day is required for such registration. The certificates which are to be automatically accepted are set out in Appendix I.

One question received before the meeting was as to why the Council had not raised the standard of education to Matriculation standard. While I have every sympathy with those who take that view, I am quite sure that the great body of the members were not quite prepared to have the standard raised at this stage. For such a step would undoubtedly very seriously restrict the possible number of young people leaving school and going into pharmacy. The great majority of boys and girls who leave school do so with a school leaving certificate, and it is only a minority who leave with a certificate which entitles them to be matriculated. My experience as registrar has shown me that up to a few years ago the great majority of those who were registered as students did not reach anything like the standard which the regulations would make necessary.

Part 2 deals with what to-day is Part 1 of the Qualifying examination, to be called in future the Preliminary Scientific examination. The syllabus for this examination is given in Appendix 3. The subjects are as at present chemistry, botany and physics, and the standard required in chemistry and botany is equivalent to what is necessary in order to pass in those subjects an Intermediate Science examination of a university; in physics it is lower, the principal difference in that syllabus from that which is at present in force being that a practical examination in physics has been introduced. It cannot reasonably be said that those who are to receive the qualification to be registered as a chemist and druggist should not at least attain to a standard of knowledge in these science subjects equal to that which is expected of candidates for an Intermediate examination for a science degree. The minimum number of hours to be spent on the curriculum is the same as at present, namely, 420. The usual post-matriculation course for an Intermediate examination covers an academic year.

Hitherto people have had to take a particular examination for Part I. In the future they will be in the main largely the sons and daughters of chemists, who are leaving their children in secondary schools until they are seventeen or eighteen years of age, and others of a similar class who are going into the business of pharmacy. A very great change has come over the general educational position within past fifteen or twenty years. When I was an apprentice, a certain number of apprentices were educated in more or less private schools, but a very large number were educated in the elementary schools. Indeed, in most of the big industrial areas that I knew, I should say that probably the majority of the boys who came into pharmacy twenty years ago were boys who stayed in the elementary schools till they had reached X7. They then took a little coaching, and some of them had to do that after serving with hard taskmasters. Where are their successors to-day? Not in the elementary schools. The future entrants into pharmacy are in the secondary schools, and it is from there that they will come. It would be ridiculous to expect them to go through all their work again, and, in fact, the Society would get into trouble if they attempted to insist on such a thing.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

Part 3 contains the regulations for what is now Part II, but what in future will be known as the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination. The regulations provide that for the Qualifying examination the candidate must either have passed the Society's own Preliminary Scientific examination or one of the Preliminary Scientific examinations set out in Appendix 2. He must produce, as at present, (1) a declaration showing that he has received the required practical training, and (2) a certificate issued by the governing authority of the institution at which he was trained, showing that he has received an approved systematic course of instruction of not less than 720 hours in pharmacy, pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmacognosy. The number of hours is that which is in force at present, but the important change is that this course must be taken after a candidate has passed his Preliminary Scientific examination.

The syllabus of the subjects is set out in Appendix 4. A change made in the syllabus, which came into force in October 1923, transferred a certain amount of pharmaceutical chemistry from Part I to Part II of the examination. This change has made it possible for the Council to approve a very large number of institutions scattered all over the country where efficient training in the three science subjects, botany, chemistry and physics, is given, pharmaceutical students taking these subjects with students studying for other science degrees. To have insisted upon pharmaceutical chemistry being part of the curriculum for Part I would have been most seriously to restrict the opportunities for apprentices and assistants, and indeed other students, obtaining their training for the earlier examination. It would have meant that the increasing number of young people who stay in secondary schools until they have taken the Higher School Leaving certificate up to intermediate standard would have found that the courses that they had taken would not have availed them. It seems obviously the right policy to enable pupils to take advantage of the facilities for training in pure science provided by universities and public education authorities, and to postpone their dealing with the application of those sciences to pharmacy until they are attending courses specially devised to meet the needs of those entering for our Qualifying examination. The new regulations will require after 1926 that only practical training taken after articles of pupilage have been entered into, and in accordance with those articles, shall be recognised for the purposes of the regulations.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

Part 4 of the regulations deals with the Major or Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination. The outstanding change is that they will enable a candidate to work directly for the Pharmaceutical Chemist's examination without first having to qualify as a chemist and druggist. Like the candidate for the Chemist and Druggist examination, he must have been registered as an "Apprentice or Student." The fact that he is training as a pharmaceutical chemist will not necessitate his taking the Matriculation or a preliminary examination of any higher standard than that required of those who intend to take the lower qualification. Similarly, he will have to pass either the Society's Preliminary Scientific examination or one of those, given in Appendix 2, accepted for the purpose by the Council. Here, again, he is in the same position as if he were entering a course for the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination. In other words, up to the passing of the Preliminary Scientific examination the regulations as to the Preliminary examination, the curriculum and syllabus are the same for chemist and druggist and pharmaceutical chemist. Having got that far, before entering for the examination as a pharmaceutical chemist, he must produce a declaration that he has received the practical training of not less than 2,000 hours under a pharmacist, and, as in the case of the chemist and druggist, after July 1926 such training will only count if taken after articles of pupilage have been entered into and in accordance with such articles. He must also produce a certificate given by the institution at which he has taken his curriculum that subsequent to having passed his Preliminary Scientific examination he has taken an approved systematic course of at least 1,440 hours in the subjects of pharmacy, pharmacognosy, chemistry and botany. It will be noticed that the number of hours is double that which is required of the candidate for the Chemist and Druggist examination. In passing, I should note that the by-laws provide that those who are to-day chemists and druggists, or will be so before November 1925, will have the opportunity until July 1928 of taking the Pharmaceutical Chemist qualification exactly on the present lines. Thereafter a chemist and druggist may take that qualification by undergoing an approved systematic course of instruction and by passing the examination, but he will not be re-examined in forensic pharmacy and such part of the examination in pharmacy as relates to the translation and dispensing of prescriptions. In the draft regulations the length of the curriculum is left blank, but it is the intention of the Council to require, instead of 1,440 hours, something between 900 and 1,000. There is still further a most important provision.

Candidates who undergo the two years' training subsequent to a preliminary scientific stage for the Pharmaceutical Chemist examination, who at the examination do not reach such a standard as will enable them to receive the Pharmaceutical Chemist qualification, will be granted, provided they reach the necessary but lower standard, a certificate entitling them to be registered as chemists and druggists. In other words, the option before the candidate who has passed his Preliminary Scientific examination is to take a one-year's course which should enable him to pass as a chemist and druggist, or a two-years' course which should enable him to pass as a pharmaceutical chemist, but by which he most certainly ought to make certain of obtaining his qualification as a chemist and druggist.

AN ALTERNATIVE METHOD

There is still another way provided by the regulations whereby the candidate may receive his Pharmaceutical Chemist qualification. He may, if he has matriculated and passed the necessary Intermediate examination for a science degree, take, subsequent to his Intermediate, a two years' course and pass the Final examination conducted by a university approved for the purpose by the Council of the Society, entitling him to a degree in pharmacy. In order that such a degree shall be recognised by the Society, the subjects and the syllabus for them must be such as the Council have approved. The London University have arranged such a degree, and its syllabus will be approved by the Council for this purpose. Having obtained his degree, the student will, provided he has in exactly the same way as any other candidate for the Pharmaceutical Chemist examination taken his curriculum and undergone a period of practical training with a pharmacist, be registered as a pharmaceutical chemist on passing the Society's examination in forensic pharmacy.

THE ALTERED FEES

The regulations propose alterations in the amount of the fees. These have been rendered necessary by the contemplated changes in the methods of conducting the examination. When it is seen that it will be possible for a person to obtain the qualification by an expenditure upon examination and registration fees, from the date of entering as a student to the date of receiving his qualification, of twenty guineas, it will be generally admitted that those fees are not unreasonable, particularly in view of the fact that there is no annual registration fee. It will be seen that the regulations, in so far as the chemist and druggist qualification is concerned, contain nothing which has not been announced for some time. In the light of the general increase in the standard of preliminary and of scientific and technical education required of those in all vocations of life, the proposals are perhaps more open to criticism on the ground that they do not go far enough, rather than that they are too stringent.

In regard to the Major, it was obviously necessary that its standard should continue to bear at least the same relation to the Qualifying examination as that which existed prior to the imposing of a curriculum for the old Minor. It will surely be admitted that if a one year's training subsequent to passing the Preliminary Scientific is advocated for those entering for the Chemist and Druggist examination, the addition of one year more is reasonable in the case of those taking the Pharmaceutical Chemist examination. Faced with the necessity of revising the standard of and prescribing a curriculum for the higher qualification, the Council, even if they had wished, could not have ignored the provision to be made for the granting of degrees in pharmacy. They were bound to provide that no qualification obtainable in this country in pharmacy should be a better qualification in pharmacy than that held by those who had taken the highest qualification that the Society provided. Again, it would have been almost impossible for the Society's own school or other schools, in addition to providing adequate training for the Qualifying examination, to institute two separate and differing courses for a higher qualification. On every ground it

seems right that the course and curriculum subsequent to the Preliminary Scientific stage for the Pharmaceutical Chemist examination and for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy should be identical. This the regulations with the syllabus provide.

ADMISSION TO THE REGISTER

There seems to have been some fear that the Society were forgoing their prerogative of controlling admission to the Register either of Pharmaceutical Chemists or Chemists and Druggists. This, of course, they are not doing. The old by-laws and the new by-laws alike would prevent it, but, what is more important, the Act of Parliament prevents it. No by-laws or regulations could be made which enabled a person to be registered except upon a certificate granted by the Society's board of examiners. As to facilities for taking the new Major, the Council will be prepared to recognise, for the purposes of the training for this examination, schools of pharmacy which come up to the necessary standard. Of course, the Society's School will provide a course for the Major and Degree, in addition to training for Part II of the Qualifying examination, and already the Society have been officially informed that the Chelsea Polytechnic have applied to the University to be recognised for the purposes of the Degree in Pharmacy, and they have also made application to be recognised by the Society for the curriculum for the Pharmaceutical Chemist examination. They propose providing both day and evening classes. The approval of the Privy Council was notified only this morning.

In times past, pharmacy students who have desired to obtain a degree have had to do their work for it after taking the Society's examinations, and have taken a degree in pure science. It is obviously infinitely better that provision should be made for such people in the future to take a degree in pharmacy, and to be able to be trained for it and for the Society's Qualifying examination at one and the same time. In future many sons and daughters of chemists will have had their preliminary education at a secondary school, and before leaving at the age of eighteen will have passed a Preliminary Scientific examination of the standard necessary to be accepted in lieu of the Intermediate Science examination. If they have passed at that examination in the subjects of chemistry, physics and botany, they will be able to enter the business of their father or that of some other pharmacist, put in a sufficient period of practical training, take their curriculum for the Major, and by the time that they are twenty-one or twenty-two be ready to take the higher qualification and immediately become registered as pharmaceutical chemists, or if they have matriculated—as a rapidly increasing number of them have—and have taken at their Intermediate examination the subjects of chemistry, physics, botany and zoology, they will be able in the same way and in the same time not only to become pharmaceutical chemists, but to obtain the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy. It will also be quite possible for students not so favourably situated, if they care to do what hundreds of others who have taken science degrees have done—namely, to devote two or three years to evening work—to take the higher qualifications.

I think it will be seen that the policy of which these regulations are the outcome provides for the developments of the future, and at the same time adequately conserves the interests of the bulk of the members of the Society, who are, after all, those who have been unable to do more than take the qualification of chemist and druggist, and who are engaged in retail business, for the carrying on of which the attainment of the higher qualification is not a necessity. There was always the danger that universities might, without consultation and co-operation with the Society, have instituted qualifications in pharmacy, and great pressure might then have been brought to bear for the recognition of those qualifications for the purposes of registration. It is surely infinitely better that the Society at this stage should have taken a hand in shaping the curriculum and the conditions under which those degrees may be taken,

and the Council appreciate the readiness with which the London University have accepted the co-operation of their representatives in a scheme in which the respective functions of the University and of the Society have been adequately recognised. There are possibly a number of matters of detail which I have not touched upon, but I should appreciate the opportunity of replying to any questions which may be put which might help to make good any of my omissions.

Questions

Mr. INGHAM had written to say that his apparent opposition had been intended as censure of the methods adopted rather than the objects aimed at. He suggested that the London Matriculation should be the only entrance examination for students or apprentices. In reply, the secretary said he had dealt with the point. It was a matter on which there was room for honest difference of opinion. Probably Mr. Ingham and he would be very much in agreement, but the Society had got to do what they considered most reasonable. With regard to the question as to what was meant by a University certificate of a final examination of any university in the United Kingdom, it meant a pass degree in accordance with the syllabus and in accordance with the matters which the Society would lay down for the purposes of recognition. A further question was as to whether the hours were independent of those spent in the shop and home. The answer was in the affirmative, for shop work was provided for by the practical training stipulated in the regulations. Replying to another question, the secretary said there was no limit to the number of times of re-entry under the regulations as they stood. What was meant was that, as under the present system, if a man failed in one subject, and the examiner did not want to "fail" him, he could be examined in the one subject for which he had been referred, and need not work up for all three. There was nothing final about the regulations or the syllabus, however, and any suggestions would be welcomed by the Council. Can a layman who has no connection with the Society take a University degree in pharmacy? was the next question dealt with by the secretary, who replied that the examiners would be both from the University and the Society. The University, of course, could grant a degree if they liked, subject to the approval of the Privy Council, but did not propose to do so without consulting the Society. But in any case there was not much likelihood of difficulty, because, unless a man belonged to the Society, he could not be registered.

A member asked whether the list of institutions given in the Appendix was identical with the present list. The secretary answered that it was, and also stated that the last of the nine months' courses would commence next session (October).

Mr. BLADES inquired why, in the case of the lower examination, a pharmacist must verify (Part 3, 6 (a)), and in that of the higher examination certify (Part 4, 6 (a)) certain particulars. He suggested, with reference to Appendix 3, that the subjects for examination in physics needed revision, seeing that there was no such thing as an electric current, nor was there any such thing as ether. (Laughter.) The reply was to the effect that "verify" and "certify" would be adjusted to uniformity.

Mr. BULLEN asked whether there was to be no practical examination in chemistry for the Ph.C. The secretary replied that the Society's syllabus would be exactly the same in chemistry as that in the science degree of the University.

Further questions at this stage were:—Will the University of London admit a pharmaceutical chemist to the B.Ph. degree without further examination? (The reply was in the negative.) Will the Preliminary Science examination exempt from the Intermediate B.Sc. examination? ("No.") Will it be possible to put in the 2,000 hours in a hospital? ("Yes, under a pharmacist.") Will the degree be "external" as well as "internal"? ("Probably both: the University will decide.") Will the man taking a degree have to be apprenticed to a pharmacist? ("Yes.") Will the man

taking a degree have to show skill and knowledge in dispensing? ("Most certainly. The intention of the Council is to require that the Ph.C. or degree man shall have done the same work in dispensing and pharmacy as the chemist and druggist.")

Mr. BARRETT caused amusement by saying he was one of the ignorant people who did not quite understand matters, and congratulated the chairman on "seeing from my face that I was ignorant." It did not seem to him right that one person should be granted a degree while another only received a diploma in pharmacy. He did not see why members who were pharmaceutical chemists now should not have a degree in pharmacy granted to them, on the lines of the old Modified examination, as well as those who would come into the Society under the new regulations. The present qualification was only a diploma, and he contended that both old and new members of the Society should be granted the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy.

Mrs. FREKE inquired whether delegates at a delegates' meeting would each represent one association or a definite number of members. The reply was that each delegate represented 75 or part of 75 members. A member wanted to know whether, if a bachelor of pharmacy goes in for the Ph.C. qualification, he will have to pay a fee. "Probably," was the reply.

The CHAIRMAN referred to the prevalent misunderstanding in some quarters regarding the necessity for students to enter for examination before entering into pupilage. The Preliminary examination should be passed while young people were at school. The Society should try to ensure that their pupils were drawn from a class which was better educated than some who had joined the organisation in the past.

Mr. INGHAM expressed the opinion that the inception of a degree meant the gradual extinction of the pharmaceutical chemist, for the majority of men who came into the profession later on would prefer to take the degree in pharmacy, seeing that it would be just as easy for them as to take the Major examination, for the word "degree" was thought more of by the public than the simple words "pharmaceutical chemist." He suggested that they should get a charter later, and that the pharmaceutical chemist should not lapse. The secretary said there were only two ways by which a man could register. One was via the 1852 Act and the other by the Act of 1868 as a chemist and druggist. There was no fear that the pharmaceutical chemist would drop out, because they would be such when they were placed on the register. Obviously for a few years the majority of the people taking the new Major would be people who would not be able to take a degree, because they would not have matriculated, nor taken the Intermediate Science. But in ten years' time the majority of people would be pharmaceutical chemists through the degree.

There was one point, continued the secretary, which the chairman had mentioned, namely, on the question as to why they could not make the course into two stages, so that a person could take the Chemist and Druggist examination one year and the Major in the following year. But, to use an analogy, a bootmaker could not set out to make a pair of boots size six and then turn them into size eight. Nor could a motor engineer, having set out to make an engine of a certain horsepower, increase it in the making. The Major examination was, so to speak, the same paint, but with more body in it. They could not split them into two, and they would see that the syllabus set up by the Council was the right syllabus for anyone taking a degree in pharmacy. They could not allow a degree to be given which required a higher standard of qualification than that which the Society itself gave. The secretary added that invitations to that meeting had been sent to about 3,000 members of the Society and only two people, both of whom were present, had sent in questions. Whatever were the reasons, the rest of the rank and file did not seem to want to put any questions.

In reply to a question as to whether the Society could stop a hospital from employing a degree man without his being a member of the Society, the secretary said,

as the law stood, they could no more do so than stop them employing the first coachman out of the streets.

Mr. BULLEN raised the question whether the Pharmaceutical Society would prosecute a bachelor of pharmacy for dealing in "dangerous" drugs. The secretary replied that in such a case the Home Office would be the prosecuting authority: the Society, however, would prosecute in the case of a breach of the Pharmacy Acts. (Mr. BULLEN: "I should like to be in court.")

A Member was anxious to know the position of a candidate who fails now to pass in Part II. He was told that the new syllabus comes into force after a certain date.

The last question was as to the arrangements concerning the Society's School of Pharmacy. The secretary replied that the School Committee had recommended, and the Council had approved, that in future the resources of the Society's School should be devoted to training in the subjects pertaining to our business, not to training in the basic science subjects which were being provided equally well, in the main, at the public expense. From October next the training would be only for Part II and for the degree.

The CHAIRMAN said he desired to reply to one query of Mr. Blades—the one regarding electric currents and ether. This was an intelligent anticipation of what we were going to believe in the next generation. (Laughter.)

A vote of thanks to the chairman was put to the meeting by Mr. KEALL (who, with Mr. Melhuish supported Mr. White on the platform), and was carried by acclamation.

MANCHESTER

A mass meeting of the various branches in the Lancashire and Cheshire area was held at the Houldsworth Hall on February 12, Mr. E. H. Simmons, member of Council, in the chair. Sir William Glyn-Jones explained the necessity for the by-laws, stating that the system of pharmaceutical education and examination in force was antiquated, and that these by-laws and regulations, about which the opposition were creating such a fuss, were recommended to the country by the Education Committee of the Pharmaceutical Council in 1922. He then proceeded to deal with the regulations affecting the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society and the curriculum and training connected therewith. A number of written questions were answered. Mr. Hirst (Liverpool) proposed a vote of thanks, Mr. R. G. Edwards (Manchester) seconding.

Branch Meetings

Bangor.—The Anglesey, North Carnarvonshire and Colwyn Bay Branch held the annual meeting on February 11, and after the election of officers Mr. F. Wokes, B.Sc., gave an address on *Bio-Chemistry and Pharmacy*. The lecturer urged that more pharmacists should take up the study of bio-chemistry and bacteriology and to equip themselves to undertake clinical analyses and bacteriological examinations, as an aid to the medical man in diagnosis. Mr. Wokes thought that bio-chemistry and bacteriology should form part of the new Major syllabus. It was quite likely, in a few years' time, that at certain centres establishments would be set up for bio-chemical and bacteriological work. This work might well be done by the pharmacist, provided that he had the necessary training.

Bristol.—A lecture was delivered to the Bristol Branch on February 12 by Dr. Rixon, M.Sc., Ph.D., of the Bristol University, on *The Subconscious Mind and its Complexes*. Dr. Rixon first explained the divisions into which the subject is divided for the purposes of study as follows: Conscious mind; reason; subconscious mind; "forgets"; repressions; emotions of love and fear; heredity; race memories. The mental life of a person the lecturer pictured as a stream, clear and flowing easily, the conscious mind joined and coloured by side-streams of varying character—the subconscious mind. He passed on to describe the difference between the

conscious mind and the subconscious mind. The emotions summed up in the words "love and fear" were especially active in their effect on the conscious mind. The interaction of each part of the mind determined the characteristics of the individual.

Liverpool.—The Liverpool Branch met at the Royal Institute on February 17, and adjourned the discussion on the regulations to a future and early date. Mr. J. L. Hirst (chairman) submitted a resolution of appreciation and condolence on the death of Mr. Charles Symes, Ph.D., which was affirmed by all rising in silence. The ballot for the twelve seats on the Council, of which the chairman, the secretary (Mr. F. Wokes) and the treasurer (Mr. Martin S. Hughes) are *ex-officio* members, resulted as follows:—Messrs. A. W. Ashcroft, F. A. Boggiano, W. H. Clubb, D. H. Evans, A. J. Ferriday, H. Humphreys Jones, John Jones, J. McInroy, J. Paley, W. J. Tristram, J. G. Wallbridge, and H. Wyatt. The *ex-officio* members were deputed to attend a conference on the regulations on March 13 in London. They were also appointed to attend the Glasgow Conference of the Pharmaceutical Society in July, two other delegates to be balloted for at the adjourned meeting. A report showing vigorous work was adopted, together with a favourable balance sheet. In the discussion on the regulations, Mr. H. Humphreys Jones pleaded, amid applause, for the recognition of the Welsh language and of Welsh-speaking pupils from Welsh-speaking districts. Several speakers criticised the regulations as showing a domination of the academic feeling of a minority on the Pharmaceutical Society's Council, and that Mr. L. Moreton Parry (who had explained the regulations and replied to questions) and others of the majority must have been overruled. For the entrance examination the early adoption of the matriculation was advocated. As the programme of the meeting embraced refreshments and a concert, an adjournment for these items was agreed to.

Rhyl.—The Rhyl and District Branch held a meeting at the Belvoir Hotel, Rhyl, on February 5. Mr. Frank Wokes, B.Sc., Grassendale Pharmacy, Liverpool, delivered an interesting lecture on *A Pharmacist's Impressions of Mesopotamia*, illustrated with lantern slides. The chair was taken by the President (Mr. C. R. Dixon), who also operated the lantern. Afterwards the company, about thirty in number, were entertained to tea by the members of the branch. Votes of thanks were passed to the lecturer and to the President.

Wrexham.—A meeting of the Wrexham Branch was held on February 5 at the Wynnstay Arms Hotel, Wrexham. A vote of sympathy was passed with Mr. C. G. Caldecott in his illness. It was resolved that Mr. C. P. Williams, M.P., be asked to grant an interview to three of the members of the Committee and two of the junior members, to discuss the pharmaceutical service in the Army. The evening afterwards took a social form.

ITALIAN MERCURY EXPORTS.—During the period January 1 to October 31, 1924, Italy exported 1,073 tons of mercury, against 1,154 tons during the same period of 1923.

AT THE RONSARD EXHIBITION, held at the National Library, Paris; in honour of the poet's quatercentenary, there was a document which is probably exhibited for the first time. The intelligent interest taken in toxicology by Catherine de Medicis is a matter of history, and when the pharmacists of the French General Association took their annual outing a year or two ago they were shown this queen's poison cupboard in her chateau in Touraine. At the Library her portrait is shown next to that of Jacques de Nemours and the famous Diane de Portiers, and between them is a letter with an allusion to the queen's project to throw some "strongly distilled water" (i.e., vitriol) on Diane's face. There is also a reference to the talisman which the same amiable queen always wore; it was supposed to reveal the future, and to be composed of "human blood, goats' blood, and several sorts of metals melted together under certain special constellations."

German Foreign Trade

DURING the year 1924 Germany imported goods to the total value of 9,316,841,000 gold marks, a considerable increase over the figure of 6,155,684,000 gold marks in the preceding year, while exports figured with 6,566,854,000 gold marks, against 6,116,440,000 gold marks in 1923. Converted into pre-war values, officially evaluated at 6,963,932,000 marks (imports) and 5,153,484,000 marks (exports), the resulting figures afford an interesting comparison of the relative position of Germany's foreign trade in 1913 and during the past three years:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	Gold Marks.	Gold Marks.
1913	11,206,100,000	10,198,600,000
1922	6,309,800,000	6,206,700,000
1923	4,822,364,000	5,352,713,000
1924	6,963,932,000	5,153,484,000

The fact that Germany's exports have progressively sunk until they now amount to only 50.5 per cent. (in 1922, 52.5, and 1923, 52.5 per cent.) of the figures registered in 1913 is causing considerable alarm, whereby it is emphasised that "naturally" it will be impossible to fulfil the obligations assumed under the Dawes scheme unless there is a considerable increase in Germany's exports. In a critical review, entitled "The Death Struggle of the German Export Trade," in the semi-official "Industrie- und Handels-Zeitung," two difficulties are mentioned as standing in the way of promoting German exports. The first is the unfavourable psychological attitude in the former enemy, i.e., in the economically most important countries, and it is doubtful whether an appreciable improvement will take place during the lifetime of those who have been through the war. The second obstacle resides in the fact that most of the goods produced in Germany have to be quoted at prices which preclude competition in the world markets. This handicap can only be overcome by improvements in individual establishments, by a better utilisation of the available labour, and by reforming the organisation of sales abroad, while the Government can contribute by an adroit foreign policy, particularly in the conclusion of commercial treaties. A consideration of the now available official figures for the first half of the past year shows that in the list of Germany's customers Holland stands first, with purchases amounting to 274,212,000 gold marks, followed by Great Britain with 229,778,000, the United States with 202,395,000, and Czecho-Slovakia with 167,460,000 gold marks. As regards imports, the United States stands first with 797,071,000 gold marks, followed by Great Britain, which sold to Germany goods to the value of 441,582,000 gold marks; imports from British India figure with 211,902,000 (exports to British India, 65,931,000), from Australia with 188,153,000 (exports, 10,019,000), and from South Africa with 93,953,000 (exports, 17,334,000) gold marks. Thus it will be seen that exports from the United Kingdom alone exceeded imports from Germany by 211,804,000 gold marks, and the balance of trade is also in favour of the Dominions. Compared with 1913, exports from Great Britain to Germany show a decrease of about 25 per cent., while the volume of German trade to Great Britain has declined by no less than 65 per cent., exports of chemical products dropping from 7.7 to 5.7 per cent. of the total exports. Turning to a consideration of the returns for the past year, some interesting facts emerge. An examination of the figures shows a very considerable increase in the imports of the following goods compared with 1923:—Cardamoms, cinnamon, ginger, vanilla, alkaloids, cloves, pepper, cottonseed oil and palm oil. On the other hand, imports of cinchona, opium, palm-kernel oil, coconut oil, carbolic acid, iodine, calcined soda and caustic potash show an appreciable decrease. Turning to a consideration of the exports, we find a considerable advance in cresol, essential oils, oxalic acid, salicylic and benzoic acid, tragacanth, copper sulphate, caustic soda and glycerin. In view of the interest which now centres in bromine and bromides, it may be mentioned that 88,500 kilos. of bromine were exported, against 197,200 kilos.

in 1923, although in September 1924 6,500 kilos. were exported as compared with 3,100 kilos. in September 1923. Curiously enough, exports of bromides (ammonium, potassium, sodium and iron) also show a decrease (1924, 953,800 kilos.; 1923, 1,053,300 kilos.); but there was a decided increase to Japan. A decrease in exports is registered for cream of tartar, citric acid, toilet preparations, pharmaceutical products, quinine (in 1913 Germany exported no less than 206 tons), gelatin, and eau de Cologne. From the last official statistics it is apparent that Germany is once more on the way to regain its former position as a supplier of sugar. In 1924 Germany exported 266,064 tons of granulated sugar, valued at 113,315,000 gold marks, compared with 10,966 tons in the same period of 1923, Great Britain taking 55,996 tons, thus, with Holland, Finland and Switzerland, forming the principal markets for German exports of this commodity. In 1913 exports of granulated sugar alone figured with 390,455 tons, of which Great Britain took 320,839 tons. In the following table German imports and exports, in kilograms, of those goods of interest to the drug and chemical trades are given for 1923 and 1924, with special reference to the trade with the British Empire.

	Imports		Exports	
	1923	1924	1923	1924
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
Acetaldehyde; paraldehyde	—	200	30,200	35,000
Acetic acid	—	900	4,929,400	5,478,300
Great Britain	—	—	1,216,800	1,207,800
Brit. India	—	—	776,600	415,000
Malaya	—	—	2,428	264,900
Alkaloids, and salts (except quinine) ..	8,885	47,408	71,254	73,562
Great Britain	5,099	1,744	—	—
Ammonium chloride ..	200	21,500	6,912,000	6,287,400
Great Britain	—	—	1,318,000	652,700
Brit. India	—	—	—	298,000
Ammonium nitrate; lead nitrate	—	—	15,611,000	17,506,300
Great Britain	—	—	4,844,200	2,730,200
Ammonium sulphate ..	325,300	843,800	119,205,300	104,354,500
Anise, camphor, juniper, rosemary and other essential oils; menthol	603,900	702,000	40,700	383,900
Great Britain	23,900	—	45,000	23,400
Arsenious acid; arsenic acid, and salts ..	95,600	240,200	3,037,800	3,534,600
Boric acid; borax ..	2,057,300	2,326,100	2,454,700	2,260,000
Bromides; ammonium potassium, sodium, iron	18,000	39,900	1,053,300	953,800
Great Britain	—	—	342,000	83,400
United States	—	—	159,900	550,600
Japan	—	—	173,600	81,700
Bromine	—	33,400	197,200	88,500
Camphor; manna ..	144,800	123,200	606,600	722,100
Great Britain	—	—	—	80,500
Brit. India	—	—	—	50,600
Carbolic acid	1,290,800	455,900	446,400	592,800
Cardamoms	11,400	77,200	—	—
Castor oil	2,213,600	3,170,900	—	—
Great Britain	1,378,700	1,784,000	—	—
Catechu	297,800	349,200	—	—
Chemical products for medicinal uses ..	27,900	47,900	457,100	524,400
Great Britain	—	—	26,700	18,900
Chemically prepared food stuffs	250,600	306,800	346,100	361,900
Great Britain	—	—	80,500	17,400
Brit. India	—	—	48,300	52,300
Malaya	—	—	—	13,500
Chloroform; chloral hydrate	—	600	229,500	192,700
Cinchona	2,359,900	1,256,500	23,200	45,100
Cinnamon	148,000	347,300	—	—
Citric acid	5,800	71,400	188,800	25,700
Cloves	453,400	1,003,600	—	—
Cocoa butter	10,000	1,100	4,557,800	5,333,100
Canada	—	—	1,054,000	907,700
Coconut oil	19,531,300	8,705,300	2,425,900	2,638,400
Great Britain	2,310,200	756,500	—	—
Ceylon	1,266,900	1,279,000	—	—
Copper sulphate	4,600	500	5,013,400	6,481,000
Great Britain	—	—	—	467,900
Brit. India	—	—	—	285,000
Canada	—	—	—	506,400
Cosmetics; tooth powders; perfumed toilet articles ..	2,448	9,400	1,085,700	767,200
Great Britain	—	—	45,000	25,000
Brit. West Africa ..	—	—	—	46,300
Brit. India	—	—	54,700	32,300
Ceylon	—	—	—	6,400

	Imports		Exports	
	1923	1924	1923	1924
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
Cottonseed oil ..	4,262,300	6,442,700	—	—
Great Britain ..	1,872,600	3,811,400	—	—
Cream of tartar ..	—	—	—	—
Rochelle salt ..	2,684,100	1,856,300	1,483,000	589,200
Great Britain ..	—	—	118,900	62,900
Canada ..	—	—	—	25,300
Cresol ..	448,100	520,700	80,600	302,100
Eau de Cologne ..	—	—	151,400	128,500
Ether ..	300	—	203,100	125,600
Galls ..	1,177,600	1,740,700	—	—
Gelatin ..	7,800	51,800	971,300	108,600
Great Britain ..	—	—	153,100	96,900
Canada ..	—	—	—	35,300
Ginger ..	53,600	174,000	—	—
Glycerin, crude ..	786,800	835,700	5,100	304,400
Glycerin, refined ..	79,600	175,600	299,500	495,000
Iodides: ammonium, potassium, sodium ..	1,100	300	*78,900	*78,300
Brit. India ..	—	—	—	2,000
Iodine ..	164,300	102,600	37,300	59,100
Lactic acid; lactates ..	—	1,200	740,400	835,200
Litharge ..	619,600	737,400	529,700	387,000
Linsed oil ..	21,632,700	31,075,100	305,200	392,200
Mercury ..	443,000	490,900	10,500	13,200
Milk sugar ..	—	44,100	386,000	292,800
Naphthalin ..	4,360,500	2,076,800	4,461,400	5,833,400
Opium ..	140,900	84,100	1,800	1,500
Oxalic acid, pot. oxalate ..	—	3,200	1,837,100	2,967,900
Palm oil ..	4,694,200	9,208,300	13,100	287,700
Brit. West Africa ..	3,816,200	8,132,300	—	—
Palm kernel oil ..	10,578,100	6,319,200	4,230,700	3,792,300
Great Britain ..	5,177,100	5,444,400	—	—
Pepper ..	2,588,600	3,828,900	—	—
Brit. India ..	876,100	1,451,500	—	—
Perfumed fats and oils ..	7,600	16,900	213,600	219,300
Pharmaceutical preparations ..	20,500	61,500	1,425,400	1,283,900
Great Britain ..	—	—	25,300	19,100
Brit. India ..	—	—	27,700	34,400
Potash, caustic ..	380,300	54,700	29,999,500	21,780,300
Great Britain ..	—	—	3,287,400	2,544,400
Potassium carbonate ..	2,700	49,900	14,859,000	14,781,800
Great Britain ..	—	—	1,933,100	2,084,800
Potassium chlorate ..	100	66,200	13,384,300	11,433,200
Brit. India ..	—	—	—	415,900
Potassium chloride ..	100	12,800	123,752,600	110,779,200
Great Britain ..	—	—	13,617,700	11,641,900
Potassium nitrate ..	15,700	91,900	10,079,100	11,740,300
Great Britain ..	—	—	3,652,100	1,291,300
Potassium permanganate; pot. manganate ..	245,700	—	1,773,800	1,011,500
Potassium sulphate ..	—	52,800	116,486,400	94,970,900
Great Britain ..	—	—	7,983,200	4,511,300
Quinine and salts ..	155	3,184	95,307	77,368
Rhubarb ..	19,300	77,200	26,000	26,800
Salicylic acid; sodium salicylate; santonin; benzoic acid, sodium benzoate ..	62,700	35,000	64,300	742,000
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	21,500
Canada ..	—	—	—	19,200
Secret remedies ..	400	2,800	—	—
Shellac ..	1,928,100	2,472,100	587,800	829,100
Brit. India ..	1,680,800	2,218,800	—	—
Soda, calcined ..	16,658,400	820,000	706,800	14,965,400
Great Britain ..	364,700	622,900	—	—
Soda, caustic ..	9,272,300	6,675,700	615,100	1,710,300
Great Britain ..	4,094,300	4,893,000	—	—
Sodium bicarbonate ..	100	21,500	772,500	955,100
Spermaceti ..	3,800	12,700	1,300	2,600
Sugar, gran. ..	1,256,400	11,247,900	10,966,900	266,064,000
Great Britain ..	2,000	—	—	55,996,600
Tartar emetic; anti-mony compounds ..	434,800	547,800	540,200	639,000
Tartaric acid ..	1,200	7,300	958,100	903,800
Great Britain ..	—	—	194,100	135,600
Terpineol; vanillin; anethol; synthetic perfumes ..	6,778	31,500	385,400	451,500
Great Britain ..	—	—	42,809	38,500
Brit. India ..	—	—	—	14,800
Tragacanth ..	158,100	433,800	38,600	121,300
Vanilla ..	23,600	81,000	—	—
Zinc oxide ..	98,800	387,800	7,274,200	5,456,600
Great Britain ..	—	—	829,200	211,300

* Including iodoform.

Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1925, p. 289.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," January 14, 1925.)

- Picture of Gladiator; for medicinal chemicals (3). By The Gladiator Trading Co., 32½ The Grove, Vauxhall, London, S.W.8. 454,257.
- "GENPEN"; for an ointment (3). By J. H. Blankensee, 62 Edith Road, London, W.14. 454,294.
- "STRENGTH" under picture of three men in tug-of-war ("Strength" disclaimed); for medicinal chemicals (3). By The Iron Jelloid Co., Ltd., 189 Central Street, London, E.C.1. 454,091.
- Device of bulldog in lifebelt; for medicinal quinine (3). By T. Horton, 34 Victoria Street, Merthyr Tydfil, Glam. 454,258.
- "MYORA"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Quelch & Gambles, Ltd., 211 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1. 454,314.
- "BURNOLA"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By M. Burnley, 27 Thornton Place, Sunderland. 454,429.
- "ENDOBRAN"; for food substances (42). By R. Maurice & Co., Ltd., Energen Works, Bridge Road, Willesden, N.W.10. 453,944.
- "SOLMAR"; for soap (47) and for all goods (48). By Holywell Standard Chemicals, Ltd., 11-12 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2. 451,529. (Associated.)
- "OVOVO"; for all goods (48). By D. Ventura, 215 Mare Street, Hackney, London, E.8. 448,631. (Associated.)
- "MATIN BLEU"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By C. Davis, 22 Rue de Longchamp, Neuilly-sur-Seine, Paris. 452,938.
- "WATSON'S WHITEHALL WINDSOR SOAP" on label device, including seal ("Whitehall" and seal device disclaimed); for Windsor soap (48). By J. Watson & Sons, Ltd., Whitehall Road, Leeds. 452,973. (Associated.)
- "SUNFROST"; for goods (48). By Ramsden Sundries Co., 8 Top Street, Ramsden Wood, Walsden, Todmorden. 453,102.
- "SEABROMA"; for bath salts (48). By H. Russell, 15 Lorne Grove, Woodborough Road, Nottingham. 453,192.
- "LYSMINA"; for all goods (47) and (48). By Berchtenbreiter & Co., Heerengraet 134, Amsterdam, Holland. 453,828/829. (Associated.)
- "PERMOWAVE"; for a hair preparation (48). By Wavoline, Ltd., 62 Oxford Street, London; W.1. 453,974.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," January 21, 1925.)

- "PROTEKTOSE"; for chemical insect powders, etc. (2). By J. T. Eltringham, 20 Fowler Street, South Shields. 448,323.
- "KOF-OIL"; for a medicine (3). By Kofoh Co., Ltd., 37 Minera Street, Everton, Liverpool. B448,176.
- "THE STAR LINIMENT" with device of star and descriptive letterpress; for liniment (3). By J. J. Clarke, 20 Sylvan Street, Leicester. B448,729.
- "RICICAR"; for castor oil caramels (3). By F. Ribas Y Soberano, 81 Rambla de Catalunya, Barcelona, Spain. 450,790. (Associated.)
- "ROEBARYT"; for a preparation for use during treatment by Röntgen rays (3). By Saeeharin-Fabrik Aktiengesellschaft vormals Fahlberg, List & Co., 57-63 Alt Salbke, Magdeburg, Germany. 453,425.
- "KILOSA"; for sanitary articles for women's use (11). By Moch & Dame Coulland, 93 rue Réaumur, Paris. 453,985.
- "ENERCO" on oval shape; for food substances (42). By Enever & Co., Ltd., 225 West Road, Southend-on-Sea. 451,597.
- "TARRAGOLA"; for mineral waters, etc. (44). By R. L. A. B. Morten, The Cottage, Cottage Place, Chelmsford. 454,535.
- "COTTAN" in script characters; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Parfumerie de la Société Hygienique Cottan, 40 Rue de Chateaudun, Paris. 445,631. (Associated.)
- "SUIVEZ-MOI JEUNE HOMME" and "ELLE A PASSÉ PAR ICI"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Marthe Rognier Société Anonyme, 51 Rue François Ier, Paris. 448,538.
- "KENBAR"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By John Barker & Co., Ltd., 83 Kensington High Street, London, W.8. 450,747. (Associated.)
- "WINBLOOM"; for skin emollient (48). By Carter & Sons, 335 Attercliffe Road, Sheffield. 452,010.
- "TIRO"; for hair preparations (48). By R. & M. Neville, 25 Hamilton Road, Ealing, London, W.5. 452,678.

A PUBLIC PROTEST.—Tradesmen in small towns have often had to complain about the local authority's lack of attention to the condition of the shopping streets. Shopkeepers in High Street, Long Buckby (Northampton), despairing of obtaining proper attention to the thoroughfare, recently took the course of withholding part of their rates. Orders for payment were made but the eleven defendants succeeded in voicing their protest.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbiling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, February 19.

THE week under review shows that very quiet conditions have again prevailed in the Mincing Lane produce markets and little of interest has transpired. The obscure financial outlook as regards the franc, which has declined to a fresh low value this week, gives rise to anxiety, and has a tendency to weaken confidence. The few changes which have occurred include another advance in American peppermint oil, which is now almost on a level with English, so that more attention is being paid to the latter, at rising prices. Menthol is now steady and creates more interest. Japanese mint oil has fluctuated, closing steady. Gamboge is scarce and held for higher prices. Hydrastis is very firm and again higher. Agar agar is scarce and dearer for No. 1. Caraway seed is easier. Shellac is lower and mercury has further weakened. In pharmaceutical chemicals, business continues limited, with a continued easy undertone to a number of products. Acetanilide, barbitone, cocaine, ammonium and potassium bromide, hexamine, paraldehyde, methyl sulphonal, methyl salicylate, resorcin, and chloral hydrate are cheaper. In the industrial chemicals group demand is moderate only with several items on a cheaper basis, these including acetone, arsenic and formaldehyde; copper sulphate shows more life at unchanged rates. In coal-tar products creosote oil and carbolic acid crystals are easier, while solvent naphtha is dearer. Among the so-called vegetable oils the trend of prices has again moved in buyers' favour, the tone having been quiet throughout. Cotton, ground-nut, palm, linseed, wood and soya oils are cheaper. Turpentine has been more active and closes rather higher on balance.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Gamboge Hydrastis (U.S.) Lime oil (W.I.) Naphtha, solvent Peppermint oils Turpentine	Benzoic acid Benzols Chloral hydrate Mace Mint oil Pimento Rubber	Acetanilide Ammon. bromide Barbitone Cauput oil Camphor oil Caraway seed Carbolic acid crystals Creosote oil Guaiaccol carb. Hexamine Lemongrass oil (Cochin) Methyl sal. (chys.) Palm oil Paraldehyde Phenolph. thalein Potash bromide Soya oils	Acetone Arsenic Chloral hydrate Citronella oil (Ceylon) Cocaine pure and hydrochlor. Cotton oil Formaldehyde Geranium oil (Bourb.) Ground nut oil Linseed oil Mercury Methyl sulphonal Orange oil (Sic.) Shellac
	Steadier		

Cablegrams

NEW YORK, February 18.—Business is quiet. Peppermint oil in tins has advanced a further 50c. to \$13.50 per lb. Hydrastis (golden seal) is 5c. higher at \$4.00. Senega has advanced to 57c., and buchu to 80c. per lb. Belladonna root is lower at 17c. per lb., and mercury has been reduced to \$79.50 per flask.

BERGEN, February 18.—The total catch of cod for the whole of Norway since the opening of the season amounts to 2,400,000, against 3,000,000 for the corresponding week of last year, and the yield of steam-refined medicinal oil is 4,586 hectolitres, against 6,593 hectolitres last year. The market for finest medicinal oil is firm at 126s. per barrel, c.i.f. London.

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	February 11	February 18
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	11.87—11.87½	11.87½—11.88
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.05—20.08	20.00—20.02
Brussels	Fr. to £	25.22½	93.65—93.70	94.45—94.55
Calcutta	Per rup.	24d.	17½d.—18d.	18d.—18½d.
Constantinople	Pst. to £	110	905—915	900—915
Greece	Dr. to £	25.22½	294—296	302—304
Italy	Lire to £	25.22½	115 20—115.25	116—116½
Kobe	Yen	24.58d.	193½d.—193½d.	194½d.—194½d.
Lisbon	Escu.	534d.	2½d.—2½d.	2½d.—2½d.
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.22½	33.68—33.70	33.50—33.52
Montreal	\$ to £	4.86½	4.78½—4.78½	4.76½—4.76½
New York	\$ to £	4.86½	4.77½—4.77½	4.75½—4.76½
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	31.29—31.31	31.28—31.30
Paris	Fr. to £	25.22½	89.10—89.20	91.05—91.15
Singapore	Per dol.	—	28½d.—28½d.	28½d.—28½d.
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.22½	24.77—24.79	24.76—24.77
Vienna	Kr. to £	24.02	338,000—340,000	337,000—339,000
Warsaw	Zloty to £	25.22½	24.80—25.00	24.70—24.85

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR.—No. 1 Kobe is very firm and scarce on the spot at from 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb. C.i.f. afloat and early positions are offered at 4s. 9d. per lb.

ANTIMONY is strong, this being due to the limited number of parcels of Chinese refined offering, which is tightly held on the spot at £69, although c.i.f. terms for shipment are £60 per ton. Stocks across the Atlantic are reported to be getting low, and hence America is sending inquiries to this side.

BALSAMS are unchanged. Tolu is 6s. to 6s. 3d., B.P. Peru 8s. per lb., and Copaiba B.P. 2s. 6d. per lb.

BISMUTH.—The appearance of the market has been indicative of tightness, due to the lack of offers and an increasing demand, partly from the Continent. The Convention price still stands at 5s. per lb., but it is claimed that business thereat is hardly possible.

CARAWAY SEED is easier. Dutch for prompt shipment offering at 37s. per cwt. c.i.f.; spot values are 39s. to 40s.

CARDAMOMS.—Arrivals aggregating 127 cases have taken place from Ceylon.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The London drug statistics reveal a stock of 368 tons, against 68 last year; imports during January were 52 tons, and deliveries 12 tons. Spot prices are unchanged at about 65s. to 70s for one year old.

CASTORUM.—Hudson Bay thirds have realised up to 25s. per lb., and pickings 20s. to 21s.

CLOVES are quiet, with Zanzibar offering at from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1d. per lb. on the spot as to quality. For shipment, the sales include January-March at 10½d. per lb. c.i.f. sellers. February-April shipment has been sold at 10½d. c.i.f. The landings during the week ending February 7 were 173, and the deliveries 938, leaving a stock of 12,355, against 33,738 in 1924 and 1,614 in 1923. The landings of Zanzibar so far this year have been 671, against 19,587, and the deliveries 3,320, against 5,226 in 1924.

COD-LIVER OIL.—In London the market remains dull, buyers preferring to wait further developments of the Lofoten fishing, which is only progressing slowly. More interest and inquiry is being shown at the close, but whether it is a time to buy or hold off is a problem buyers would like to solve; agents quote from 128s. to 132s., c.i.f. London.

BERGEN, February 14.—The Lofoten codfishery is insignificant on account of stormy weather. The total output of all the Norwegian codfisheries—compared with that of the previous years—is up, as follows:—

	Catch of cod.	Yield of Steam-refined cod-liver oil.	Livers for crude oils.
To Feb. 7, 1925 ..	1,700,000	2,993 hectol.	3,518 hectol.
" 9, 1924 ..	1,200,000	3,060 "	1,491 "
" 10, 1923 ..	2,200,000	4,163 "	2,163 "
" 4, 1922 ..	1,300,000	2,141 "	238 "
" 5, 1921 ..	1,200,000	1,569 "	377 "

The market for cod-liver oil is dull at the nominal price of 126s. per barrel, c.i.f. London, for finest non-freezing, steam-refined quality of 1924 crop. The new oil is not quoted officially, probably because it is not yet available in quantity.

Another Bergen advice, dated February 14, states that owing to continuous rough weather only comparatively few cod have been caught as yet. The temperature is still abnormally high in Norway, and as long as this lasts it is not expected that the weather will improve. Finest non-freezing, steam-refined medicinal 1924 oil is quoted at 123s. per barrel, c.i.f. London.

ERGOT is quiet, the spot value of fair sound Spanish or Portuguese being 2s. 3d. per lb. No Russian is available. Eight drums have arrived from the port of Dairen.

FUSEL OIL.—Average price is £205 per ton, ex wharf.

GAMBOGE.—The London drug statistics showed a stock of 29 cases at the end of January, but the market has since been practically cleared, up to £20 per cwt. having been paid for fair Siam pipe. Importers hope to offer a new consignment shortly.

GINGER.—West Coast African of new crop for February-March shipment is offered at 71s. c.i.f., and March-May at 69s. c.i.f., with sales at about these prices. Spot value is 85s. Jamaica is offered at about 115s. to 130s. c.i.f., according to quality; spot values are from 125s. to 150s. per cwt. for thin rhatoon character to bold.

HYDRASTIS.—Our New York cable announces an advance to \$4.00 per lb., and importers say the replacement cost is 17s. 6d. to 17s. 9d. c.i.f., but from parcels on the way, however, slightly less would be taken; spot is 17s. to 17s. 3d.

LIQUORICE ROOT.—Judging by letters received from Syria, there are considerable quantities of dried natural root available for immediate shipment from Alexandretta. One firm reports that from August to December 1925 they will be able to deliver one thousand tons of dried root, which has been dug along the banks of the Euphrates river. They guarantee it to yield 30 to 33 per cent. extract.

MANNA.—Selected in 1-lb. tins sells at 4s. per lb., and the cheaper grades according to quality, down to about 2s. for small broken.

MENTHOL.—Market prices now seem more stable and quite steady at about 47s. to 48s. per lb. for Kobayashi-Suzuki on the spot. Sales afloat have been made at 43s. 6d. c.i.f., and January-March shipment at 42s. c.i.f.

MERCURY.—It has become somewhat difficult to gauge the market, not only on account of the fact that business has been very limited, but in view of the still reserved attitude of the chief Continental producers. At the same time, the tendency has continued in buyers' favour, while there seems to be some inclination by certain dealers to more or less depress the market. Buyers are most reticent, and hardly disposed to pay anything like the price usually asked. Opinion as regards the quantities available on the spot is very conflicting, but they are, so far as can be gathered, not very large. We heard of sellers for March-April shipment c.i.f. London at £12 10s. net, which is certainly rather high, considering that there are sellers on the spot at £12 5s. to £12 10s. per bottle, less discount. The imports for last month were 1,081 bottles, against 826 bottles and 1,807 bottles respectively for the same month in the previous two years. The fact deserves notice that last month 671 bottles were re-exported, so that the net imports only amounted to 410 bottles.

OPIMUM.—The following report has been received from Turkey:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 7.—“During the period January 19 to date arrivals were as follows:—Druggists', 1,121; 'softs', 307; and Malatia, 257 cases. Stocks amounted to:—Druggists', 196; 'softs', 55 and Malatia, 29 cases. During the past fortnight sales included 69 cases druggists' at £136-37½; 3 cases 'softs' at £140-41; and 11 cases Malatia at £140-42, per oke. Cold, dry weather has prevailed throughout Anatolia during the past few weeks, which has given rise to some anxiety. The opium market is firm, and will remain so in consequence of these rumours, and of several sales made by native speculators. Since sterling is rising, European purchasers are not feeling the effect of the exchange on prices.”

PEPPER.—Fair black Singapore is steady at 5½d. per lb. on spot. For February-April shipment London standard is quoted at 5¾d. c.i.f., delivered weight. White Muntok is firmer at 9¾d. spot. To arrive, the sales include January-March shipment at 9¾d. to 9¾d., and March-May, 9¾d. to 10¼d. per lb. c.i.f.

PIMENTO is firmer at 4¾d. per lb. on the spot; to arrive, afloat is 36s. c.i.f. and February-March 35s. 6d. c.i.f. The London stock is 972 bags only, compared with 2,834 bags at this period last year.

RUBBER is better at an advance of ½d. per lb. on the spot; at one time spot realised 1s. 6d., but at the close only 1s. 5¾d. was bidding. There has been a fair Continental demand, which has tended to keep prices steady, but there are very few orders from New York in the market, except for “off grades,” which are commanding “standard” prices. The general tone remains most uncertain, and although higher prices will certainly rule, should any important orders come in the market, the dominating factor, in spite of the statistical position, still rests with the American demand over the next few months. Stocks were further reduced last week by 160 tons, and the London stock now stands at 26,690 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard crepe and ribbed smoked sheet, spot, February and April-June, 1s. 5¾d.; July-September, 1s. 5½d. per lb. We deal with the position of the article in our Editorial columns.

SEEDS.—The position in the seed market shows no alteration, the market remaining very quiet, with prices unchanged. There is still no interest shown by buyers, and prices remain as follow: ANISE is 67s. 6d. for Spanish and 60s. per cwt. for Russian on the spot; Levant is 55s. CANARY SEED.—Mazagan has sellers at 30s. 6d., but there is no demand; good bold Spanish is 34s. 6d. to 35s. CORIANDER SEED is 16s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot for Morocco. CUMIN SEED is offered at 67s. 6d. for Morocco and at 65s. for Malta on the spot. DILL SEED is 22s. per cwt. on the spot. FENUGREEK SEED.—Morocco is 18s. 6d.; Spanish, 17s. 6d. HEMP SEED.—Manchurian is 19s. per cwt. LINSEED.—Morocco on the spot is 25s. per cwt. MUSTARD SEED.—English is 37s. 6d. per cwt. French CELERY SEED is 135s. per cwt.

SHELLAC is about 15s. per cwt. lower on the spot, usual standard TN orange quality offering at from 270s. to 275s. per cwt.; fine second orange is 320s., superfine 380s., pure button 335s., AC cakey 270s. to 275s., and GAL 265s. For delivery the sales include March at 270s. to 260s.; May, 265s. to 250s.; and August, 250s. to 245s. To arrive, TN for April-May shipment has been sold at 250s. c.i.f.

SQUILL meets with a fair inquiry, fair white selling at 22s. 6d. per cwt. ex wharf; best white is scarce.

STARCH PRODUCTS.—Dutch maize starch powder (corn-flour) is 20s. per cwt., and American is 20s. 3d. per cwt. net on the spot. American maize starch crystals is 22s. net, and Dutch crystals is 22s. Best English rice starch crystals is 36s. to 37s., and German or Dutch 30s. per cwt. Dutch farina is steady at 21s. 6d. for superior, and prompt shipment is 20s. 4½d. to 20s. 6d. per cwt. f.o.b.; superior Dutch (maize) dextrin is 27s., and No. 2, 25s.; American canary dextrin is 24s., and white 23s. 9d. per cwt., ex store, London.

TURMERIC is very firm on the spot at 67s. 6d. to 70s. per cwt. for Madras finger. Forward prices have improved recently by about 2s. 6d. to 5s., from 47s. 6d. to 49s. being wanted. Cochin split bulbs are selling at 25s.

WAX, BEES'.—Sales of Benguela include twenty tons on c.i.f. terms to the United States at full prices.

Essential Oils

THE general demand is quiet, and there are a fair number of price changes this week. West Indian lime and American peppermint are higher. Japanese mint, after a slight decline, has improved. Bourbon geranium is again lower, the exchange assisting in the decline. Among the other oils which have moved in buyers' favour are: Star anise (c.i.f.), cajuput, Japanese camphor, Cochin lemongrass, Ceylon citronella and Sicilian orange.

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" on the spot is unchanged at from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per lb. Drums are a shade easier at from 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2½d. c.i.f. Leads are 2s. 5d. c.i.f.

BERGAMOT.—Spot holders are quoting at the unchanged rates of from 15s. to 15s. 6d. per lb. for 37 to 38 l.a. For forward shipment, 15s. 6d. c.i.f. is about the average quotation.

BOIS DE ROSE (FEMELLE) is a shade easier at 18s. to 18s. 3d. per lb., principally owing to exchange movements.

CAJUPUT is slightly easier, with sellers at 2s. 11d. per lb.

CAMPHOR.—Japanese in tins and cases is easier at 61s. per cwt. Drums are 57s. 6d.

CASSIA on the spot is steady, with sellers at from 8s. 1½d. to 8s. 3d. per lb. for 80 to 85 c.a. For shipment, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. c.i.f. is quoted.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon on the spot is easier at 2s. 11d. per lb., and 2s. 10d. c.i.f. Java is unchanged at 5s. to 5s. 1½d. and 4s. 9d. c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Spot offers are made at 7s. per lb. for 88 per cent. eugenol and 7s. 6d. for 92 per cent.

CUBEB.—Dutch distilled oil is offered on the spot at 22s. per lb.

EUCALYPTUS is unchanged on the spot and quiet at from 2s. to 2s. 1d. per lb. as to percentage.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon has further declined, with offers on Wednesday down to 155 fr. to 160 fr. (= 15s. 6d. to 16s. per lb. approximately) per kilo at the Island. Spot is nominal at 23s., although some holders would not sell at this price. Algerian is unchanged at 29s. to 30s. on the spot. New crop. April-May delivery, is quoted at from 235 fr. to 240 fr. (= 24s. per lb. approximately).

JUNIPER BERRY is very firm at from 6s. 3d. to 7s. per lb., as to seller.

LEMON has been arriving more freely, but new crop shipment is about a month late this year. Spot is unchanged at 3s. to 3s. 1d., and c.i.f. to arrive at 2s. 10d. to 3s. 1d.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin is unchanged at 4s. 11d. per lb. on the spot, and easier at 4s. 9d. c.i.f. to arrive.

LIME.—West Indian distilled is dearer, with spot sales at 7s. 10½d. per lb.; from 8s. to 8s. 6d. is now asked. Small sales of hand-pressed have been made at 15s.

MINT.—Japanese dementholised Kobayashi-Suzuki has been in fair demand for forward shipment. After 14s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. had been paid for January-March, the price declined to 13s. 9d., at which further sales were made, and the value again improved. At the close 14s. 3d. c.i.f. is quoted; 14s. 1½d. for March-May. On the spot sales of Kobayashi were made at 17s. 3d., and 17s. 6d. is now asked. Suzuki is offered at 17s. 3d. to 17s.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is cheaper, with spot sellers at from 9s. to 10s. per lb. as to brand. West Indian sweet is 9s. Californian is quoted at 6s. 6d.

PEPPERMINT.—American natural tin oil is again dearer, with spot business reported at 58s. 6d., 60s., and 61s. per lb. From 62s. 6d. to 65s. is now asked. First-hand supplies are nearing exhaustion. H.G.H. is 67s. 6d., but practically unobtainable. Sales of English have been made at 60s.; this price is now withdrawn, the cheapest figure being 65s., and up to 70s. is asked.

PINE.—Prices vary considerably, according to quality of oil. The following are current spot quotations:—*P. Sylvestris*, 3s. 3d. per lb.; *Pumilionis*, 7s. 6d.; *Abies Siberica*, 1s. 6d.

VETIVER.—Bourbon is very firm. In original packages 48s. per lb. is quoted, and 50s. to 52s. for small lots.

The following arrivals of essential oils have taken place from the countries named from February 11 to 18 inclusive:—Bergamot (It.), 64 cs.; camphor (Jp.) 31 dms.; cedar-wood (Can.), 1 dm.; citronella (Jv.), 3 dm.; (Burma), 1 dm.; cubeb (Holl.), 1 cs.; eucalyptus (Aust.), 30 cs.; (Sp.), 20 cs.; geranium (Réunion), 1 dm., 1 ck.; gingergrass (Brit. Ind.), 3 pots; lavender (Fr.), 4 cs., 11 pkgs.; lemon (It.), 40 x ¼ cs., 398 cs.; lime (Can.), 2 dm.; mint (Jp.), 155 cs.; myrtle (Sp.), 2 dm.; orange (It.), 11 cs.; (Fr.), 1 ck.; (B.W.I.), 10 cs.; orris (It.), 4 pkgs.; peppermint (Germ.), 10 cs.; pine (Germ.), 1 dm.; rosemary (Sp.), 6 cs.; sage (Sp.), 1 dm.; sandalwood (Germ.), 2 cs.; spike (Sp.), 1 dm.

Aromatic and Synthetic Chemicals, etc.

The following are current spot quotations (duty-paid):—

	per lb.		per lb.
Amyl salicylate ..	3/6 to 3/9	Ionone α ..	40/-
Aubepine ..	12/6 to 14/-	Ionone β ..	32/6
Benzyl acetate ..	2/9 to 3/1	Iso-eugenol ..	15/6
" alcohol ..	2/7	Linalol ..	22/6 to 24/-
" benzoate ..	2/6 to 2/9	Linalyl acetate ..	27/6 to 28/-
" butyrate ..	13/3	Methyl anthranilate ..	8/6
Bromstyrol ..	10/-	" salicylate ..	1/8 to 1/10
Citral ..	9/6 to 10/-	Musk ambrette ..	35/-
Citronellal ..	10/-	" ketone ..	42/6
Citronellol ..	18/6 to 20/-	" xylol ..	10/6
Commarin ..	16/6 to 16/9	Phenyl ethyl alcohol ..	13/6 to 15/-
Eugenol ..	11/-	Rhodinol ..	45/- to 55/-
Geranyl acetate ..	14/- to 15/-	Safrol ..	1/7 to 1/10
Heliotropine ..	6/- to 6/6	Terpineol (English) ..	2/-
Hydroxycitronellal ..	36/-	" Continental ..	1/8 to 1/9
Ionone 100% ..	20/- to 22/-	Thymol ..	18/- to 18/6
		Vanillin ..	24/6 to 25/-

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

SOME alterations of a minor character are recorded this week, but these changes do not affect the general steadiness of the market. Business on the spot is limited in volume. Cocaine is lower.

ACETANILIDE (B.P. crystals and granular) continues unsteady, and some dealers are quoting down to 1s. 9d. per lb. for quantities; other offers are at 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per lb.

AMIDOPYRIN is steady as quoted on spot at 14s. 9d. to 15s. 3d. per lb., but there is not much good business about.

ASPIRIN.—Dealers' prices are steady and run from 2s. 11d. per lb. for five-cwt. lots up to 3s. 3d. per lb. for small parcels. Business has been fairly satisfactory.

BARBITONE continues to show weakness, and some holders would accept down to 12s. 9d. per lb. for good orders; average quotation, 13s. per lb.

BENZALDEHYDE (.03) is steady as quoted at 3s. to 3s. 3d. per lb.; market quiet.

BENZOIC ACID.—Quality practically free from chlorine is very scarce and rather firmer on the spot, with nothing offering below 2s. 7d. per lb., with up to 3s. 3d. quoted by one holder.

BENZONAPHTHOL is steady on a quiet market at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per lb.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Dealers continue to quote carbonate and subnitrate at slightly under Convention prices.

BROMIDES.—The market trend continues in buyers' favour, and the position is now unsettled and not at all promising. Ammonium, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per lb.; potassium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; sodium, B.P. crystals and granular, steady at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.

CAFFEINE.—Dealers quote the pure alkaloid at 11s. 6d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE shows up rather firmer, with little offering on spot below 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.; business has been fair.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is irregular at from 3s. 10d. to 4s. per lb. for duty-paid crystals.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—Conditions are steady, with prices quoted running up to 1s. 4½d. per lb., less 5 per cent.

COCAINE.—As from February 14 the convention of makers have issued a new schedule of prices showing a reduction of 11d. per oz. The alteration is entirely due to the appreciation in sterling expressed in Dutch florins. The prices are: Cocaine hydrochloride, 22s. 7d. per 25 oz.; 23s. 6d. per 16 oz.; 24s. 6d. for less. Cocaine alkaloid, 24s. 10d. per 25 oz.; 25s. 10d. per 16 oz.; 26s. 8d. for less quantity ex London stock, duty paid. For delivery ex works prices are correspondingly less.

CREOSOTE.—B.P. continues to be offered at varying rates of 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; market dull.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE.—Business is lacking, with isolated offers at 6s. 6d., while other spot holders quote up to 8s. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is a shade easier this week, with most spot holders asking 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per lb.

HEXAMINE.—Competition for business continues keen and spot seems plentiful; quoted at 2s. 10d. for five-cwt. lots up to 3s. 3d. per lb. for small parcels.

HYDROQUINONE is steady, but in no great demand; dealers quote from 3s. 11d. to 4s. 3d. per lb., according to quantity.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.).—Conditions seem a trifle firmer and not many offers are under 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. per lb. Technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £43 per ton, spot.

METHYL SALICYLATE is easier at 1s. 8d. per lb. in carboys and 2s. 3d. in bottles, with a fair business about at a shade under these prices.

METHYL SULPHONAL shows a decline, with dealers now quoting quantities at 21s. 6d. to 22s. per lb.

MILK SUGAR.—American in 200-lb. barrels is offered down to 80s. per cwt., on the spot. Continental make is selling at from 81s. to 82s., according to quantity.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE is steadier as quoted at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., spot.

PARALDEHYDE in demijohns is cheaper at about 1s. 3d., and in bottles at 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d. per lb.; market attracting some business.

PHENACETIN.—There is a slight fall in spot values, with quotations running from 5s. 1d. per lb. for large lots up to 5s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity and buyer. The average price is 5s. 3d. per lb. The market, however, is none too steady, and cheap offers are coming to hand from the Continent.

PHENAZONE.—Quotations on the spot vary from 6s. 9d. to 7s. per lb., according to quantity. The market is rather unstable and inclined to weaken a little.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is easy, with offers on spot slightly below 5s. per lb.; most holders are looking for 5s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—Dealers' prices are now steady at 7½d. to 8d. per lb. for quantities in drums; business good.

RESORCIN is easier, with prices of 4s. 10d. to 5s. per lb. quoted for B.P. cryst.

SACCHARIN (550) shows no change; duty paid is 62s. 9d. to 65s. per lb.; in bond, for export, 10s. per lb.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—Dealers holding spot stocks continue to quote at 1s. 4½d. (five cwt.) to 1s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity, and some business has been done at close up to these figures.

SALOL is inclined to be firmer, and offers at 3s. 9d. are scarce, most holders asking 3s. 10d. to 4s. per lb., as to quantity.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.).—Spot material in one-cwt. lots is about 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per lb.; smaller parcels at 2s. 5d. per lb.; supplies limited.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Some business is reported, with the market quite steady, with B.P. crystals and granular quoted at 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity.

SULPHONAL remains dull, with dealers quoting from 14s. to 14s. 6d. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. *leviss* is steady on a quiet market, with spot prices at 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P.).—Some dealers offer spot lots of crystals or powder at about 11½d. to 1s. per lb., less 5 per cent., but the average market quotation is about 1s. 0½d. per lb., less 5 per cent.

TERPIN HYDRATE remains rather quiet, with dealers' prices steady at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

THYMOL.—The position is rather easier, with prices about 18s. to 18s. 6d. per lb.; market quiet.

VANILLIN (100 per cent.).—Prices are firm as quoted at 24s. 9d. to 25s. 6d. per lb.

The following are makers' prices (per lb., unless otherwise quoted):—Acid camphoric, 21s. to 19s.; bismuths: carbonate, 9s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.; subnitrate, 8s. 10d. to 6s. 10d.; citrate, 10s. to 8s.; salicylate, 9s. 5d. to 7s. 5d.; iron ammon. cit.: B.P., 2s. 3d. to 1s. 11d.; U.S.P., 2s. 2d. to 2s.; green, 2s. 11d. to 2s. 6d.; mercurials: red oxide, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; corrosive sublimate, 3s. 9d. to 3s. 7d.; white precipitate, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; calomel, 4s. to 3s. 10d.; potassium citrate, 2s. 2d. to 1s. 10d.; sodium citrate, B.P.C. 1911, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 7d.; U.S.P. ditto, 2s. 2d. to 1s. 10d.; sodium nitroprusside, 16s.; sodium sulphide, pure recryst., 1s. 2d. to 10d.; ether, 720, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 1½d.; ether, 720 purif., ex s.v.m., 2s. 3d. to 1s. 11d.; potassium acetate, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 1d.;

terebene, 2s. 3d. to 2s.; acid phosphoric, 1,750, 1s. to 11d.; cadmium sulphate, pure, 4s. 3d. to 4s.

Among the arrivals of chemicals which have paid Key Industry duty are the following:—Aubepine liquid, £235; butyl alcohol, £4,381; caffeine, pure, £217; cellulose acetate, £630; cocaine hydrochlor., £804; coumarin, £790; ethyl aceto acetate, £2,028; magnesia hydroxide, £28; musteroles, £160; nickel hydroxide, £418; phenacetin cryst., £166; rhodine, £224; undescribed chemicals, £2,258.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, February 18.

HEAVY chemicals meet with a moderate demand only. One or two items, such as formaldehyde and acetone, are quoted cheaper on dull markets. Arsenic remains very flat. Potassium salts are steady and in good demand. Oxalic acid remains dull and cheap on spot.

ACETIC ACID shows no sign of livening up, and the spot position remains unsteady: 80 per cent. technical, £41 10s.; 80 per cent. pure, £42 10s. per ton, in barrels; 99 to 100 per cent. glacial, £67 10s. per ton, in glass demijohns, London.

ACETONE is much cheaper again this week, with dealers offering B.G.S. down to £78 per ton, in drums ex-wharf; market remains flat.

ALUM continues to find occasional business, with the spot price of lump in casks about £9 10s. per ton, and slightly cheaper to come forward from the Continent.

AMMONIA ALKALI (58 per cent. light alkali).—British makers' price for home consumers is unchanged at £6 15s. per ton, in free bags.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) is steady and moving off now and again; dealers quote 1s. 5d. per lb. for 99.95 per cent. in loaned cylinders.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE on spot is steady, with dealers doing good business at about £29 10s. per ton for grey galvanising.

ARSENIC.—The market quotation for Cornish white powdered is given as £28 per ton, f.o.r. mines, but business is almost entirely lacking. The Japanese market has weakened down to this level c.i.f., and the American market as sellers is very flat and weak.

BARIUM CHLORIDE (98 to 100 per cent. prime white crystals) on spot in casks is quoted at £11 per ton, with cheaper prices to come forward from the Continent.

BLEACHING POWDER is reported still quiet, with dealers offering 35 to 37 per cent. available chlorine at about £9 10s. per ton.

COPPER SULPHATE.—There has been more animation in the export trade for near shipment, and the larger interests are asking £24 10s. to £25 f.o.b. for casks, less 5 per cent. The January exports made a satisfactory showing at 6,119 tons, compared with 3,596 tons for the same month last year.

CREAM OF TARTAR is offering to arrive by dealers close up to 79s. to 80s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. for B.P. quality.

EPSOM SALT.—Commercial quality is steady, with limited business, close up to £4 15s. per ton, in bags, spot; slightly cheaper to come forward from the Continent. B.P. quality is 27s. per ton more.

FORMALDEHYDE has been moving in buyers' favour on a dull market for some time, and this week a further fall in values is recorded, with quotations at £42 to £43 per ton for 40 per cent. volume; market is still dull and far from steady.

GLAUBER'S SALT shows no change, with business of small volume: commercial quality in single bags, spot, £3 12s. 6d. per ton. Forward from the Continent, slightly cheaper, c.i.f. at £3 5s.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Importers' prices show little change on the week. Market quiet throughout. Lead acetate, brown, £45; white, £46 per ton, spot; litharge, £45 10s.; red lead, £45 5s.; white lead, dry, £44 10s.; ground in oil, £46 10s. per ton, c.i.f. London.

OXALIC ACID.—The spot position remains unsatisfactory, both as regards sales and prices: quoted in quantities at 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb.

POTASH CAUSTIC is firm, with 88 to 92 per cent. solid on spot steady at £32 per ton; business good.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is fully maintained at former prices, with fair business about: 90 to 92 per cent., £23; 96 to 98 per cent., £25 per ton, spot.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE on spot is very steady, close up to 3d. per lb., and the position on the Continent points to higher prices.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE has been coming in in fair quantities, with commercial quality moving well: quoted close up to 7½d. per lb., in drums, ex wharf.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN holds up to recent prices, and the demand is sustained: yellow, 7½d. to 7¾d. per lb., spot.

SAL AMMONIAC.—Sales continue satisfactory at full rates: dog-tooth crystals, £43 to £43 10s.; medium, £40; fine white crystals, £25 10s. to £26 per ton, spot.

SALTCAKE holds at last week's higher prices of £3 15s. to £4 per ton, d/d, for home trade. Supplies limited.

SODA ACETATE is steadier as quoted last week at £22 per ton, ex store, but business is not brisk. From the Continent about £20 10s. c.i.f. U.K. is quoted.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE, although quite steady, is meeting with little good business: pea crystals (photographic quality), £13 15s. per ton, in one-cwt. kegs; commercial quality, £9 5s. per ton, in casks.

SODIUM NITRATE.—The market is steady in London, but there is very little doing: 95 per cent., £13 2s. 6d.; refined, £13 6s. 3d. per ton, f.o.r. docks. Liverpool price, 2s. 6d. per ton less.

SODIUM NITRITE (100 per cent. basis).—The London quotation of £23 12s. 6d. per ton is attracting little business. Manchester prices are cheaper.

SODIUM SULPHIDE remains flat, but unchanged in price: 60 to 62 per cent. solid, £13 10s.; broken, £14 10s. per ton.

SULPHUR.—A fair business is being reported. Sicilian or American crude is quoted £5 7s. 6d. a ton, delivered Manchester. Quotations for refined are called £9 10s. to £9 12s. 6d. for Sicilian flowers and £7 15s. a ton for roll, for delivery ex London warehouse.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Creosote oil and carbolic acid crystals are cheaper on quieter markets. Solvent naphtha is dearer; pitch remains flat, and other items are unchanged. **ANILINE OIL** and **SALT** remain dull items, with selling prices about 7d. per lb., naked at works. Continental competition is keen. **BETANAPHTHOL** keeps very steady as quoted at about 1s. 1d. per gallon. **TOLUOL**, 90s., 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d.; pure, 1s. 8d. per gallon: steady and in some demand. **XYLOL**, pure, 3s. 3d.; commercial, 2s. 3d. per gallon; market remains flat. **CREOSOTE OIL** shows a fall on the week, and the market is much quieter: ex works, about 7d. to 7½d., and f.o.b., about 7½d. to 8d. per gallon, in bulk quantities. **CARBOLIC ACID** crystals have weakened on a slower demand, and offers of bulk quantities, f.o.b., are down to 5½d. to 5½d. per lb. **CRESYLIC ACID** is steadier, but still rather quiet: 97 to 99 per cent., 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per gallon. **NAPHTHALENE** does not meet with much good business; prices are unchanged at £15 to £16 per ton, for flakes, according to district. Pure **METHYL ALCOHOL** seems of no interest to buyers, as quoted by dealers at about £60 per ton, London. On c.i.f. U.K. terms £50 per ton is quoted. **HEXAMETHYLENE** is steady, but slow of sale; quoted at 3s. 2d. per gallon. **PYRIDINE** is none too steady as quoted by dealers at 18s. 6d. per gallon; market quiet. **PITCH.**—This market remains neglected, and the quotation of 43s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast, is nominal.

Fixed Oils, etc.

WITH the exception of American turpentine, which has been in better call, items in this market have been quiet throughout the week, and most of them show a further move in buyers' favour. **ACID OILS** are unsteady and quiet: coconut and palm kernel, 43s.; groundnut, about 39s.; soya, 34s., all spot. **CASTOR.**—Market holds firm at level rates: pharmaceutical, 69s. to 71s.; first pressings, 64s. to 66s.; second pressings, 61s. to 63s. per cwt., in barrels in not less than one-ton lots. **COCONUT** is quiet and the tone easy: deodorised, spot, 55s.; Ceylon, 47s. c.i.f.; Cochin, 56s. c.i.f. **COTTON** has been quiet all the week and prices for all grades much cheaper: deodorised, 54s.; common edible, 52s.; soapmaking, 50s.; crude, 45s. 6d. all spot. **GROUNDNUT** is much cheaper on a flat market: deodorised, spot, 58s. 6d.; crude Oriental, 53s. c.i.f. **PALM KERNEL.**—Market remains quiet: deodorised, about 43s. 6d.; crude, about 42s., all spot. **PALM.**—Prices show a further move in buyers' favour for some grades, but the market now seems fairly steady. Business, however, is still poor: Lagos, 42s. 9d.; softs, 42s. 6d.; mediums, 41s.; hards, 41s.; bleached, 45s. 3d., all spot. **RAPE** is dull at unchanged prices: refined, 56s.; crude, 53s., all spot. **SOYA** is slightly cheaper on a flat market: deodorised 50s. 6d.; crude, 44s. 6d., all spot. **UNSEED (RAW, NAKED).**—Market quieter and prices for all positions show a reduction: on spot, 50s. 3d.; February, 48s. 9d.; March-April, 49s.; May-August, 48s. 10½d.; September-December, 48s. 6d.; Hull, on spot, 50s.; February, 49s. 6d.; March-April, 49s. 6d.; May-August, 49s. 6d. A feature lately was the liberal offers of Belgian and Dutch oil, while imports for last month were surprisingly large at 1,954 tons, against only 11 tons in January last year. On the other hand, our exports amounted to 2,263 tons. **TURPENTINE (AMERICAN)** has shown better business, and closing somewhat quieter. Total London stocks, 25,230 barrels. On spot, 65s. 6d.; March-April, 66s. per cwt. The market

has displayed consistent firmness in sympathy with the bullish state of the American market. The reduction of the stocks on the other side has been an important factor, and sellers here throughout have maintained a reserved attitude, while there has been a fair trade demand. Last week's deliveries amounted to 1,820 barrels, making an aggregate of 13,253 barrels since the beginning of the year. The warehouse stocks were returned at 25,260 barrels, compared with 26,318 barrels same date last year; but 1,900 barrels are afloat, making the visible supply 27,160 barrels, compared with 26,718 barrels a year previous. **WOOD.**—Hankow in barrels on spot remains flat and easier at 71s.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL, BURNING OILS, ETC.—Benzol is firmer. Solvent naphtha is dearer and active. Fuel oil is steadier. Lubricating oils show some change, but are rather quiet on spot. **BENZOL.**—Conditions remain steady to firm, with supplies limited; prices are dearer: standard motor, 1s. 9½d. per gallon, delivered London area; pure, 1s. 10½d. per gallon, ex works. **FUEL OIL.**—Market steadier: 950 gravity slightly dearer at £4 2s. 6d.; 890 gravity, unchanged at £4 17s. 6d. per ton, ex tank. **PARAFFIN WAX** and **SCALE** are firm markets: wax, 3½d. to 5½d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags. Scale is firm and dearer at about 29s. per cwt., c.i.f. London. **SOLVENT NAPHTHAS.**—90 to 160 is dearer on a firm and active market at fully 1s. 4d. per gallon; heavy, 90 to 190, is steady at 1s. 1d. per gallon. **PARAFFIN OILS** are steady markets: American standard white, 1s.; water white, 1s. 1d. per gallon, barrels free; Russian prime white kerosene, 6½d. to 7d. ex tank; 7½d., buyers' barrels filled free; 10½d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf, London. **PETROLEUM JELLIES** are steady: white to snow white, £61 to £64; amber and yellow, £24 to £26 10s.; red vet, £22; dark stiff green, £18 per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf, London. **WHITE OILS.**—Quoted prices are unchanged and market easy: Special No. 1, £35; No. 1, £31; No. 3 half-white, £26; No. 4 half-white, £18 per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf, London. **LUBRICATING OILS.**—Pales and reds are slightly cheaper on spot, but cylinders are a shade firmer: pales, £12 to £24; reds, £14 to £26; dark cylinders, £15 10s. to £35; filtered cylinders, £22 15s. to £36 per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf, London. **SOLUBLE OIL.** £20 to £29 per ton, according to grade. No. 1 **RUSSIAN OIL** is unchanged at £17 15s. per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf, London.

U.S. Imports of Bromides

The imports of bromine and compounds entered for consumption in the United States in 1923 were valued at \$19,062, and increased considerably in the first nine months of 1924, particularly the third quarter, to \$157,466, according to the chemical division of the Department of Commerce. The imports entered were classified as follows:—

	1923		1924*	
	lb.	Value	lb.	Value
Bromine	782	\$1,171	25,811	\$6,089
Bromine, compounds of, n.s.p.f.	4,123	1,581	31,527	5,561
Sodium bromide	114,341	10,574	403,457	53,465
Potassium bromide	52,833	5,736	752,587	92,351

* First nine months.

Increased importations are attributed to the demand for bromides required in the production of ethyl gasoline, the anti-knock motor fuel.

Bulgarian Rose Oil Exports

ACCORDING to the official figures published by the Bulgarian Statistical Bureau, exports of rose oil totalled 3,542 kilos during the period January to November inclusive, 1924. During the month of November, 42 kilos were exported, of which France took 40 and Germany 2 kilos, while 18 grams were consigned to the United States. The total production of the 22 distilleries and 9 co-operative undertakings amounted to 1,380 kilos in 1921, and to 1,125 kilos in 1922. The following table shows the chief customers of Bulgarian rose oil, based on the official returns (amounts in kilos):—

	1912	1915	1921
Austria	—	—	24
Belgium	—	—	0.020
Czechoslovakia	—	—	5
France	1,707	1,343	830
Germany	1,961	—	187
Great Britain	533	705	517
Holland	—	—	8
Russia	—	353	—
Spain	—	—	10
Switzerland	146	1,227	—
Turkey	—	—	8
United States	576	1,313	292



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

The By-Laws and After

SIR,—The time has passed when the Pharmaceutical Society can influence for good the welfare of pharmacists: the much-discussed question of "The Degree of Pharmacy" and "Major," which caused such excitement among a certain type of pharmacists, is merely a move of the Council to impress pharmacists that the Pharmaceutical Society justifies its existence. The control of pharmacy that matters at the moment is vested in Messrs. Boots and the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. In the case of Messrs. Boots, there are over 1,000 pharmacists in a consolidated body in opposition to approximately 9,000 individual units. These units may think that membership of local societies and of the R.P.U. means unification of the whole, but to anyone with his eyes open it can only mean a veneer of unionism. Until pharmacists as a body realise that Messrs. Boots and the P.A.T.A. are the real enemies to fight we shall simply drift. "Degree in Pharmacy" under the circumstances is simply eyewash. Why worry about it?

Faithfully yours,

MAURICE JONES.

Willesden, N.W.

SIR,—All pharmacists agree that a high level is desirable from the professional aspect. But what really is the ultimate object in view? I have been told that the L.S.A. is by way of being the minimum qualification for the medical profession. For the chemist and druggist—the general practitioner in drugs—the Minor is all-sufficient; indeed, it is a question whether the certificate of the Apothecaries' Hall might not be adequate. What is to be the position of the pharmaceutical chemist of the future—the university graduate? How will his career be influenced by the shop? Very few men indeed will be anything but greatly handicapped by the retail shop. I never met a better qualified chemist, pharmaceutical and analytical, than the late Mr. Barnard Proctor, and he was always weighed down by the shop; the status to which he was certainly entitled never his exactly. In the wholesale, now, some of these graduates may find their spiritual home, but I take it these changes are not designed entirely for the wholesale. There remains a possible scheme to bring pharmacy into line with conditions in, say, France, where the *pharmacien* is in a superior position socially (one supposes), but where competition is not so keen. A scheme to limit the number of pharmacies *pro rata* to the population might be popular with many of us—though much too late in the day. What is the company point of view? Are they disturbed by all this? Already there is alarm at the number of candidates rejected in the examinations, many of whom as unqualified assistants (in perpetuity) will seriously prejudice the position of the qualified section. In my opinion the changes proposed are much too drastic and abrupt.—Yours, etc.,

VETERAN (17/2).

SIR,—As "Xrayser II" and other correspondents have pointed out, the present system of settling serious matters, such as the present by-laws, by voting at a meeting of a hundred or two members, mostly from the London area, is out of date, especially when (as in this case) it is probable that the votes of Council members and officials decided the issue. This lack of proportion in the size of the meeting to the total number of members was admitted even by the secretary himself, and it is surely the right time to have the position amended. This could be done by a regulation that no by-law should be passed except by a conference of delegates from the branches; any proposed alteration or addition to the by-laws would be submitted to the branches for consideration, accompanied by the official explanation, if any, and the decision of the branch would

be taken to the central conference by their delegate. I fail to see the use of the mass meetings in different centres if no discussion is to be allowed; as for answering written questions, this could be done quite well without a meeting.—Faithfully yours,

DELEGATE (16/2).

SIR,—With reference to "New Blood's" letter (*C. & D.*, February 14, p. 246), no doubt others in a similar position to myself will agree that his remarks should not pass unchallenged. I venture to suggest that there are many registered student-associates who really have pharmacy at heart and have commanded no little respect by integrity and straightforward dealing in business. I feel it will probably be food for thought to consider what the suggestion to debar us from pharmacy would mean. I have been in pharmacy many years, and, through no fault of my own, it has been impossible to sit for the Qualifying examination, although fully prepared by home study from one of the recognised colleges. I find we shall have to give up twelve months' work for a college course, according to present regulations, before presenting ourselves for examination; because we cannot afford such, it is proposed that we should be thrown out of our vocation in life. Surely it would be an advantage to pharmacy to enable all who are registered students—who have pharmacy at heart and are proved to be fully competent by their services to pharmacists—to join the local branch of the Society and be given an opportunity fully to state their cases before the committee for just consideration, instead of receiving the cold shoulder.

I am, etc.,

NIL DESPERANDUM (18/2).

Legal Queries

E. O'C. (13/2).—Herbalists, unless they are registered as chemists and druggists or hold spirit licences, may not sell spirituous medicinal preparations.

Amidopyrin (2/2).—There is no change in regard to the position of the poison label. It is the bottle that must be labelled. The carton can bear the poison label if desired.

A. W. (10/2).—We advise you to pay the amount charged for the block, although you think it is excessive, as the cost and time involved in disputing the charge would be too great.

Piles (10/2).—A pure drug can be recommended for ailments and bear a proprietary name without incurring liability to medicine-stamp duty, as "entire" drugs are exempt. There must be nothing else mixed with the drug.

M. (14/2).—If all the directors of a limited company in Ireland are all pharmaceutical chemists they can take apprentices whose term of apprenticeship will be accepted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland for admission to the examination for pharmaceutical chemist.

P. B. & Co. (17/2).—The superintendent of a limited company carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist need not be a shareholder of the company, but if the company uses the title chemist or druggist the superintendent must be a member of the board of directors. The articles of association may provide that the directors must hold certain shares in the company.

J. M. B. (27/1) asks whether the name and address of the printer must appear upon a handbill or circular descriptive of trade goods which is used either to wrap round the article or to hand to customers. [The Newspapers, Printers and Reading Rooms Repeal Act, 1869, re-enacting part of the Statute 2 and 3 Victoria, Cap. 12, requires the name and address of the printer to be printed in legible characters upon "any paper or book whatsoever which shall be meant to be published or dispersed." There are numerous statutory exemptions from this requirement; but they do not extend to trade circulars or leaflets. Any person who prints or distributes a paper which does not state the printer's name and address is liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 for every copy printed.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

H. J. (26/1).—**BEAUTY CULTURE, ETC.**—The following books have chapters on the treatments in which you are interested: Woodbury's "Beauty Culture" (T. Fisher Unwin); Moler's "Manual of Beauty Culture" (105 S 5th Avenue, Chicago); Hughes' "Manual of Chiropody" (Stationery Office).

Senex (28/1).—The attacks complained of may be due to cerebral or cardiac disease, or may only be functional—that is, have no organic basis. Medical advice should be sought, as it is impossible to advise in this case without a complete examination.

G. C. M. (30/1).—**PRICE OF PRESCRIPTION.**—The following is the price for the prescription you send, priced on the *C. & D.* system:—

Bismuth carb.	3iv.	d.
Sod. bicarb.	3iv.	9.0
Tr. nucis vom.	m132	1.0
Tr. strophanth.	m48	2.5
Ac. hydrocyan. dil.	m64	2.0
Tr. zingib. fort.	m96	2.5
Tr. card. co.	3i.	2.5
Aq. menth. pip.	3viii.	5.0
Container		6.0
Dispensing oncost		2.0
		8.0

Charge 3s. 5d.

40.5

E. E. R. (30/1).—**SUPPLYING DRESSINGS TO DOCTORS.**—Every doctor on the Insurance panel, when his patients require medicine or appliances, must either: (1) Supply the material himself; or (2) order it by means of an official prescription form, and it will then be supplied by a chemist. If he supplies personally he is paid in two ways: (1) By a small payment of so much per head of all his patients. This is to cover the cost of all ordinary medicaments. (2) By submitting an account to the Insurance Committee for certain special medicaments the cost of which is not covered by the capitation payment. The medicaments so supplied he must buy and pay for himself privately. If he writes a prescription it must be made out in the name of an insured person, and the chemist supplies to the insured person or his agent. No doctor can issue a prescription in his own name, or "for surgery use," or for "various insured persons treated at the surgery." If the chemist dispenses such prescriptions, supplying in bulk to the doctor himself medicines or dressings to be distributed by the doctor in detail to persons at his surgery, it is most probable that the prescriptions will be disallowed at the pricing office. A doctor should only be supplied by a chemist with dressings in bulk to be used for insured persons if the doctor pays the chemist himself, thus making a private transaction of it.

M. B. W. (31/1).—**SULPHITE PRESERVATIVES.**—We think you will find the information in the *C. & D.*, February 7, p. 195, a complete answer to your inquiry.

Westmorland (1/2).—**PAYMENT OF MANAGERS.**—Salaries paid to managers are based usually on a comparatively low figure and a commission on profits. If £5 5s. is the sum per week, the commission rate will be correspondingly less. The idea is to enable a man to reach £7 or £8 per week by selling goods, and the commission should be fixed on the profits at such a figure as would give him a reasonable prospect of reaching that by his ability and industry.

D. F. & Co. (2/2).—**MANUFACTURE OF COTTON WOOL.**—The manufacture of medicated cotton wool was described in the *C. & D.*, September 25, 1914, p. 452, and the methods of making antiseptic dressings in the *C. & D.*, July 29, 1911, p. 221, and October 10, 1914 (Coloured Supplement). These numbers are out of print, but probably copies could be obtained through an advertisement in the Coloured Supplement.

Cortex (2/2).—**PRESCRIPTION CHARGE.**—The following is the price of the prescription you send on the *C. & D.* system:—

Ammon. hippur.	3iss.	d.
Aq. chlorof.	ad 3viii.	24.0
Container		5.0
Dispensing oncost		2.0
		8.0
		39.0

Charge 3s. 3d.

E. G. I. (2/2).—*T. J. B.* (13/2).—*J. B.* (17/2).—**DRY SHAMPOO LIQUID**—See *C. & D.*, October 25, 1924, p. 624, or *C. & D.*, January 31, p. 176.

A. G. (3/2).—**STUDYING FOR THE QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.**—The best plan in the circumstances will be to apply to the Pharmaceutical Society to get the B.Sc. degree recognised in lieu of Part I of the examination, and then proceed to train for the pharmaceutical portion of Part II.

J. B. D. (3/2).—(1) **WHITE SCOUR IN CALVES.**—

Tr. chlorof. et morph. B.P. '85	3ij.
Sodii bicarb.	3ij.
Ether. sulph.	3ij.
Spt. vini rect.	3i.
Aq.	ad 3xiij.

A wineglassful to be given daily in boiled milk or flour gruel.

(2) We cannot undertake to identify the fine shavings you send.

H. T. (3/2).—**THE AVERAGE SALARY for an apothecaries' assistant, acting as a dispenser to a doctor, is at present about 35s. to 45s. weekly for women; men are paid up to 65s. In a few cases higher salaries are paid, but there is generally a special reason for this.**

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," February 15, 1875

Proposed "Universal Codex"

Discussion at the Pharmaceutical Society.

By a Special Correspondent.

Deeply desirous as I am to promote, as far as in me lies, the welfare and glory of pharmacy, both British and universal, I could not fail to be interested in the recently-published announcement that the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was about to undertake the consideration of the construction of an International Pharmacopœia. The advertisement told us that Mr. Francis Sutton, F.C.S., would open the subject, and, considering that Mr. Sutton had enjoyed the inestimable advantage of assisting at the debate on this subject at St. Petersburg, when the International Pharmaceutical Congress of Europe met there last summer, it was reasonable to anticipate that a good start, at least, was ensured. So, when the eventful evening arrived, as it duly did on the 3rd instant, I arose from my work with proper solemnity, and presented myself at Bloomsbury Square. I saw with satisfaction that if there was not a crowded attendance, there was, at any rate, a large proportion of the Englishmen present most competent to discuss such a question as that before us. Besides the President, Mr. Hills, and the author of the paper, the company included such authorities as Mr. Hanbury, co-author of "Pharmacographia"; Dr. Farre, editor of "Pereira"; Prof. Redwood, editor of the British Pharmacopœia; Professor Bentley, the botanist; Professor Attfield, the chemist; Mr. Greenish, co-delegate with Mr. Sutton to St. Petersburg; as well as such accomplished pharmacutists as Messrs. Williams, Umney, Morson, Ince, Mackay, Moss, and others. With such an array of discussion power there was surely reason to anticipate that the voice of Great Britain would be uttered in regard to this question of world-wide interest with no uncertain sound. The result showed one of two things—either that the subject was utterly unworthy of consideration, or that the English pharmacutists assembled that night were unable or unwilling to do justice to it. . . .



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Butyl Butyrate.—Normal butyric acid (C_3H_7COOH) and isobutyric acid ($CH(CH_3)_2COOH$) exist and have a smell resembling rancid butter. They are used in making butter flavour and butterscotch essence, as also are the butyl butyrates. The last-named occur in commerce as isobutyl normal butyrate and isobutyl isobutyrate. They are colourless liquids soluble in water. Ethyl butyrate has a pineapple odour.

Butyl nitrite is in reality isobutyl nitrite ($(CH_3)_2CHCH_2NO_2$). It has a boiling point of $67^\circ C$. and a specific gravity of 0.8752 at $15^\circ C$. It closely resembles the more commonly used amyl nitrite in appearance, odour and properties as cardiac stimulant (by inhalation).

By.—A term used for credit entries in book-keeping, showing by this contraction the theoretical aspect of double-entry, i.e., the receiving of a benefit. Contrariwise, "To" is used for debit entries, meaning the yielding of a benefit. There must always be this twofold aspect in double-entry book-keeping.

Bysaki.—One of the four important lac (shellac) crops called after the Bengali month "Bysak," corresponding to April-May, when it comes commercially into sight.

C

Caballine Aloes.—This aloes apparently has never been an article of English commerce. Pereira states that he received two substances which he denominates aloes Caballine, but he had never met with any particular aloes under this name in English commerce, Barbados aloes alone being used for horses. One of the specimens sent to him by Guibourt was impure or "foot" Cape aloes, and the other was probably an extract obtained by boiling aloe leaves in water, as Jussieu, in Chaptal's "Elements of Chemistry," vol. IV, p. 86, states that *Aloe vulgaris* was cultivated at Morviedro, near Valencia, and yielded three varieties, called respectively Socotrine, hepatic and Caballine, and Guibourt gives Spain as a probable country of production of Caballine aloes. At any rate, Caballine aloes was a very impure article, containing straw, pieces of bark, sand, charcoal and other impurities, was difficult to powder, adhered to the pestle, and gave a greenish powder with very little odour.

Cable Rates.—The postal guide gives a list of the rates for telegrams from the United Kingdom to any foreign country, and a few of the principal rates mentioned below give a general idea of the cost of foreign telegrams: To France, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, Italy, Norway, Denmark, and Spain, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per word; Germany, Portugal, Algeria, Tunis, $3d.$; Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Lithuania, Poland, Yugo-Slavia, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; Finland, Hungary, Latvia, Bulgaria, Roumania, $4d.$; Estonia, Greece, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; Russia, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; Turkey, $6d.$; Canada, $9d.$ to $1s. 8d.$; United States, $10d.$ to $2s. 5d.$; India, $10d.$; South Africa, $1s.$ to $1s. 2\frac{1}{2}d.$; Australia, $2s. 6d.$; China, $1s. 6d.$ to $1s. 7d.$; Japan, $3s. 4d.$ On referring to the table of rates in the postal guide, it will be seen there are two or more cables to most places. For instance, to Spain there are five routes, to India two, to the United States six routes. As a rule the rates by all the companies are the same, and it is only learned by experience which gives the best service. State-owned Imperial cables provide a service to Canada, British West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, etc., and the rates charged are the same as on other routes. There

are two so-called systems, viz., the European system and the extra-European system. The European system includes the whole of Europe and Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis, Turkey in Europe, Turkey in Asia, and certain places on the West Coast of Africa. All other places are included under the extra European system. By the regulations of the International Telegraph Convention, foreign telegrams are divided into two kinds, viz., telegrams in plain language and telegrams in secret language. Those in plain language are composed of words, figures and letters conveying an intelligible meaning in any of the principal European languages. Those in secret language are subdivided into two classes, viz.: (1) preconcerted language or code, and (2) cypher. Code messages are composed of words the context of which has no intelligible meaning to the uninitiated; they cannot exceed ten letters in length, and must be drawn from any of the following languages: English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch and Latin. Cypher telegrams are composed of Arabic figures or groups or series having a secret meaning; or letters or groups or series of letters having a secret meaning. Most import and export merchants have their own codes specially adapted for their business. Many of these have been built up gradually between firms, particularly in the Eastern trades, where business is largely done by cable. In addition to these private codes there are a number of printed alphabetical codes adapted for special trades or businesses, and some of these, such as the A1 and A B C codes, are adapted and altered to meet requirements.

Cacao.—The cacao tree (*Theobroma cacao*, Linn.) is a native of tropical America and is cultivated there as well as in other tropical countries, mainly British West Africa, British West Indies, Brazil, Ecuador and Ceylon, from all of which sources we draw our supplies. The early history of cacao is lost in antiquity and the original home of the cacao tree is admitted by botanists to be beset with well-nigh insuperable difficulties. On the whole, Von Humboldt's belief that cacao was indigenous to the forests of the Amazon and Orinoco remains to this day the most acceptable theory. From this region it was probably taken by wandering tribes to other parts of tropical America. Thus it is well known that the Aztecs of Mexico and the Incas of Peru cultivated cacao. Cortes made in 1519 the discovery that cacao was widely cultivated in Mexico, and the drink prepared from it consumed in large quantities by Mexico's ruler, Montezuma, and his court. De Candolle, in his "Origin of Cultivated Plants," asserts that the cacao tree has been cultivated in America for 3,000 or 4,000 years—a statement difficult to believe, but until Columbus discovered America, Europe knew nothing of the Western hemisphere, and no European had even seen a cacao bean. In fact, it is asserted that Columbus brought a few beans home with him to Spain as curios from the new world. *Theobroma cacao* is a small tree 20 to 25 feet high, branching 3 to 4 feet from the ground, and bearing a great number of small pinkish or yellowish flowers in bunches on the stem and older branches, followed by the fruit; the latter is a large warty or furrowed (sometimes pointed) pod six to nine inches long, red, yellow or grey when ripe. Each pod contains from twenty-five to forty large beans, closely packed in a column in the hollow centre and surrounded by a mucilaginous substance. The tree is a vigorous grower and a prolific bearer; it usually bears at five years, may be considered mature at ten or twelve years, and if reasonable care is taken may continue to bear for thirty or forty years. The fruit is picked by means of a knife at the end of a long pole (goulet podadera) and this instrument is in universal use; only ripe pods are selected by experts, and as they fall to the ground are gathered by women into baskets. The pods are cut open by a sharp cut with a cutlass, and the beans are scooped out with a wooden spatula and heaped on banana leaves. The processes of fermenting and drying are referred to collectively as curing. The bean contains about one-third of its weight of water, and to obtain a stable product this must be reduced to 5 or 6 per cent.

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

The bulk of the cacao produced is dried by spreading it in a thin layer and turning it over in the sun for at least three days; on the Gold Coast it is dried on cement floors; in San Thomé there are covered-in drying platforms heated artificially. In most countries cacao receives no further preparation than fermenting (with or without washing) and drying. In Trinidad, however, it used to be "clayed" after fermentation, but this has been prohibited by law. A certain amount of fine red earth was sprinkled on the drying beans and rubbed in, and the natives literally danced on the clayed beans. This process is still indulged in in Venezuela, as it gives the cacao a uniform smooth appearance pleasing to the eye. The two important markets for cacao in Great Britain are those in London and Liverpool, the other principal markets being New York, Hamburg, Havre, Bordeaux, Lisbon (San Thomé cacao), and Amsterdam (Java cacao). Cacao is dealt with in these markets largely on a c.i.f. basis, but business is also done f.o.b. and "on spot." Formerly there were regular public auctions in the London Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing Lane, but these are infrequent now, as the business is done by private contract. The usual London terms are prompt one month, discount $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., tare and draft allowed. The Liverpool terms, on the other hand, are fourteen days prompt with $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount. Cacao is sold on description before arrival, and on sample if the produce is already in this country. Transactions taking place in London are under the rules of the London General Produce Brokers' Association. Delivery is under the supervision of the Customs officer. A permit must be obtained from the Customs office, and must show that the duty (14s. per cwt.) has been paid. The Customs officers in charge of the bonded warehouse are responsible for the proper delivery of the cacao to the buyer. A 5-lb. sample is drawn by the dock official from every fifty bags of each lot of cacao and sent to the broker. These samples are kept in the broker's office for inspection. Since these are officially certified by the Government officials, the buyer rarely inspects the cacao in the warehouse, the samples in the broker's office being sufficient to prove the quality. Ceylon, Java, Guayaquil, Trinidad, Venezuela and Grenada cacaos are considered to be of superior quality, then follow Accra (Gold Coast) and Bahia. The average weight of a bag varies from 112 lb. to about 200 lb. A remarkable increase has taken place in the world's consumption and production during the past decade. The world's production in 1922 was 409,281 tons, of which 225,981 tons was produced by the British Empire. The Gold Coast, as may have been learned at Wembley, was an easy first as a producer, with 159,305 tons, followed by Nigeria, 31,272 tons. Brazil is the biggest foreign producer, 45,279 tons, closely followed by Ecuador with 44,248 tons. The British Empire has increased its output threefold, the production of the rest of the world remaining almost, if not quite, stationary. The advance in consumption has been greatest in the United States, but large increases have been made in the consumption within the British Empire and in Germany, France and Holland. In pre-war days about 50 per cent. of the cacao imported into the United Kingdom was grown in British Possessions. By 1919 this had increased to 75 per cent., but in that year a preferential duty was introduced, and partly as a result, in 1921 as much as 94½ per cent. of cacao imported into the United Kingdom was Empire produced. In the last Budget the duty on raw cacao was reduced from 28s. to 14s. per cwt., or 1½d. per lb., and that on cacao butter was also lowered from 3d. to 1½d. per lb. The preferential duty is five-sixths of the full rate on cacao and cacao butter. In the year ended March 31, 1924, the net quantity of raw cacao entered for consumption (less duty-paid exports) in Great Britain and Northern Ireland only was 1,021,966 cwt., the amount exported on drawback was 162,410 cwt., and the amount retained for home consumption was 859,556 cwt.

Cacao Butter, or oil of theobroma, is the solid fat expressed from the seeds of *Theobroma cacao*. In preliminary manufacturing operations the cacao bean yields two main products. The first is ground cacao bean, from which some of the cacao butter has been expressed: this is cocoa or cocoa powder. The second is cacao butter of commerce, and is the most expensive of the so-called vegetable fats, and is used principally in the manufacture of eating chocolate, along with sweetened cocoa powders and flavouring ingredients. Cacao butter as it flows from the press is brown, and when it has been passed through cloth in a filter press becomes a crystal-clear amber-coloured oil, which sets to a brittle, pale-yellow solid with characteristic fragrance. Cocoa makers have always surplus cacao butter on hand, and there is a regular market for it, and in pharmacy it finds an outlet as a basis for suppositories, pessaries, etc. There is the same preferential duty on cacao butter entering Great Britain from the British Dominions as there is in the case of cacao beans. Much of it comes from Holland, 2,631,000 lb. in 1922, out of a total of 2,724,600 lb. (£165,600). Auctions are held regularly at Amsterdam, and that sets the world's price. Practically none comes from the British Empire, and of course the imports given above represent a very small fraction of the total consumption in this country. No other fat is quite so good for chocolate making, although a substitute, illipe butter (see "Borneo tallow") and a clever imitation, hardened oil, are now on the market. During the war, when fats were scarce, grocers exhibited 28-lb. blocks of cacao butter in their window, and it was sold for domestic use. Cacao butter is sold per lb. in 7-lb. and 14-lb. slabs in cases and cwt. bags on the usual public sale terms and conditions. The prompt is one month and the discount $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The net quantity received in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the year ended March 31, 1924, was 25,659 cwt., and the net customs receipts £38,123, against 29,206 cwt. and net customs receipts of £41,624 in 1922-23.

Cachets are treated as powders in administering the Medicine Stamp Acts. When dutiable they may be resold singly from a duly stamped packet without restamping if they are not put in a packet. If the medicine enclosed in the cachet is a single drug the "entire" drug exemption applies.

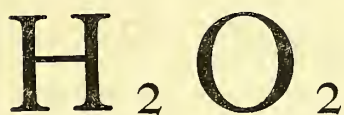
Cade Oil, Huile de Cade, or juniper tar oil, is an empyreumatic oily liquid obtained by the destructive distillation of the woody portions of *Juniperus oxycedrus*, and is prepared chiefly in the South-East of France, in the departments of Alpes Maritimes, Var and Gard, and in Spain. It is a dark reddish-brown or nearly black liquid, with a tar-like odour and an aromatic acrid bitter taste. It contains guaiacol and other important constituents, and is used chiefly as an application in various skin diseases. It has a steady but small sale, especially for veterinary purposes. The chemical composition of cade oil is at present being investigated by French scientists. Birch tar (*Oleum rusci*), obtained in Russia by the destructive distillation of birch wood, is allied to juniper oil, and is used for the same purposes. See also Birch tar.

Cadmium and its Salts.—Cadmium (atomic weight 112.3) is a white metal with bluish lustre, melting at 321° C. This metal belongs to the zinc group and occurs in small amounts in almost all zinc ores, from which it is obtained by fractional distillation, the first distillates being richer in the more volatile cadmium. Wood's metal is a fusible alloy containing cadmium 3, tin 4, lead 8, and bismuth 15. Of cadmium salts, the sulphide, which is used as a pigment, is the only one of commercial importance, though cadmium iodide is used in medicine in ointment form (ung. cadmii iodidi, B.P. 1867: cadmii iodidi, 1; ung. simpl., 7).

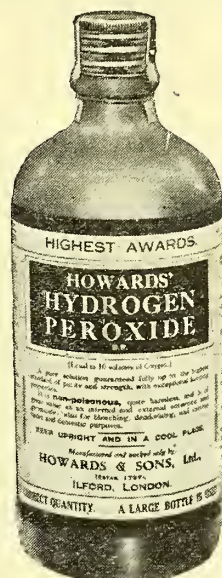
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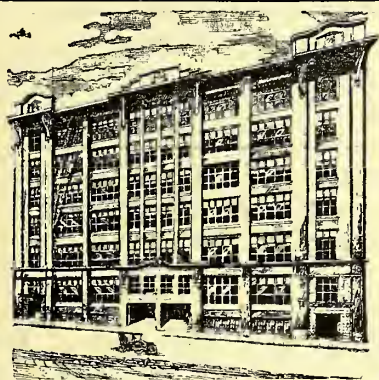
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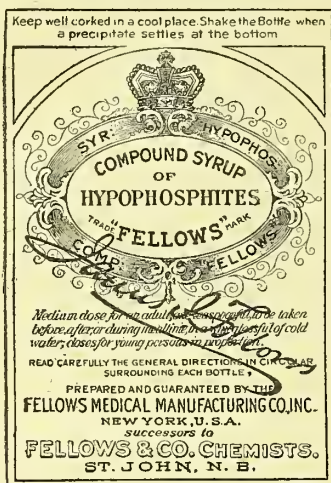
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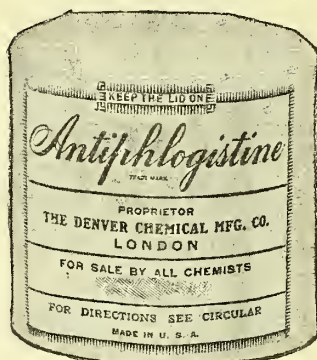
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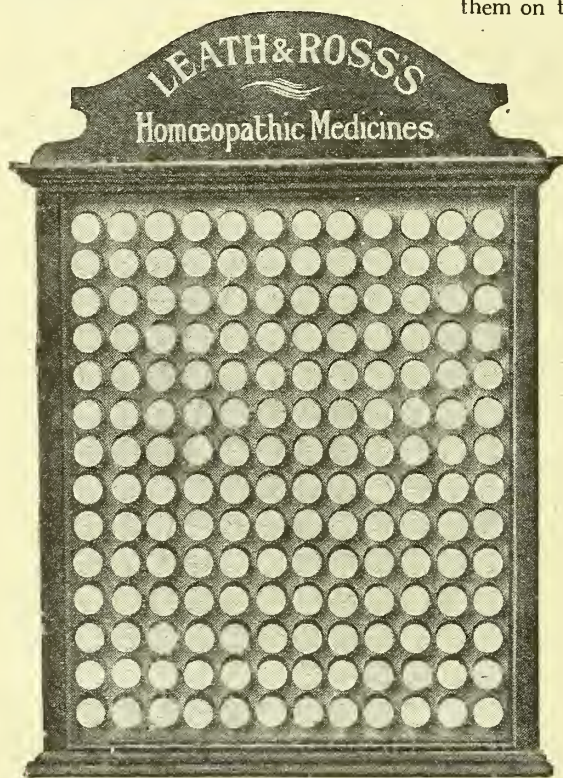
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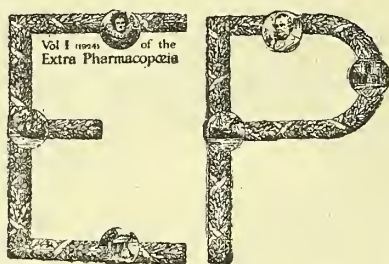
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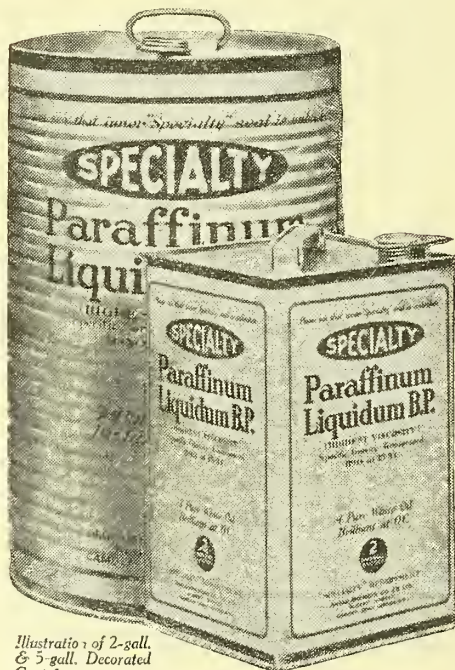


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42 CANNON ST.
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FEBRUARY 21, 1925

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ADVERTISER is open to purchase a Business in London, S. or S.E. preferred, but not essential, returning £1,500 to £2,000; with living accommodation; cash waiting. Full particulars, in confidence, to 269/1, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER desires to purchase genuine Chemist's Business, well-established concern preferred. Neglected Business or Branch under Management where there is scope for increase would be favourably considered. Replies in confidence. Cash purchase. Please give full particulars as possible in first letter. 272/18, Office of this Paper.

CAPITAL £1,200-£1,500 at short call.—Young Pharmacist (27) wishes to meet with elderly Pharmacist who anticipates retiring in the near future; the business must be a good Family Retail and Dispensing one, and bear thorough investigation; busy seaside resort not objected to. Apply 140/19, Office of this Paper.

MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH are in immediate want of Businesses, and vendors will find it to their advantage to correspond with us, we having at the present time a large number of genuine cash buyers with from £700 to £4,000 at command, and ready to take over at once; private registers kept, and strict privacy assured. Valuation Offices: 41 Argyle Square, King's Cross, W.C.1.

UNQUALIFIED requires good-class Business with turnover of about £1,000. Anywhere but coast town or Midlands preferred. 272/14, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, genuine Chemist Business (or two), in London or Suburbs preferable. Main road. Takings, £100 to £200 weekly (separately or combined). Cash waiting. Please give fullest particulars to "Pharmacist," 385 Clapham Road, S.W.9.

WANTED, good-class Dispensing and Retail Business; gross receipts £3,000 to £4,000 per annum; Clifton, Bristol, Southend, or South of this line; give full particulars of receipts, expenses, rent, lease, profits, etc. 273/2, Office of this Paper.

APPOINTMENTS.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

THE Council of this Society will, on March 10, 1925, proceed to the appointment of an Examiner for the Practical Pharmacy Division of the Pharmaceutical Licence Examination, subject to the approval of the Government of the Irish Free State.

Full particulars will be supplied by the Registrar, with whom applications, accompanied by twenty-two copies of testimonials, should be lodged not later than March 2, 1925.

ARTHUR T. FERRALL, Registrar.
67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin.

MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE, SWANSEA.

Principal: T. Gilbert Jones, M.Sc., Wh.Sch.

LECTURESHIP IN PHARMACEUTICS.

WANTED, a Full-time Lecturer in Pharmaceutics, to commence duties immediately after the Easter vacation.

Applicants must have passed the Qualifying and Major Examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Salary according to the Burnham scale for teachers in Technical Schools, etc., less the usual deductions.

Forms of application and conditions of the appointment may be obtained from the undersigned (stamped foolscap envelope necessary), by whom applications, accompanied by copies of recent testimonials, must be received not later than first post on the 2nd March.

T. J. REES,

Director of Education.

Education Offices, Dynevor Place, Swansea.
17th February, 1925.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.

Re T. S. PEEBLES, LTD., CHEMISTS,
LOCHEE, DUNDEE.

ALL Persons having Claims against the above Company are requested to lodge same at once with the Subscriber with a view to payment.

THOMAS LAVEROCK, Solicitor.
Dundee, 15th February, 1925.

AGENCIES.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

AGENCIES (Sole) for well-advertised Chemists' lines wanted by pushing company with extensive connection (Wholesale and Retail) in Southern Ireland. 59/840, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

BRAND new Mixer and Emulsifier, hand machine, capacity 13 quarts, suitable for emulsions, face creams, etc., cost £6; excess stock 25 3s., 36 5s. Zenobia Perfumes, assorted, in perfectly clean condition. Offers to Lands, Chemists, Coalville.

SIX drms. Santonin, 6s. drm.; 1 lb. Ol. Origan. Alb., 9s.; 8 lbs. Ol. Cassia opt. 12s. lb.; 6 oz. Saffron, 12s. oz.; 8 oz. Ol. Myristica, 10s. lb.; 8 oz. Ol. Myristica Ag. (offer wanted); 9 lbs. Acetanilidum, 2s. 6d. lb.; 2 oz. Atrop. Sulph., 14s. oz. £2. Carriage paid. Bannister, Chemist, Bloxwich.

PARTNERSHIPS.

PARTNER wanted in established Wholesale and Retail Business; prepared to invest up to £5,000. 268/34, Office of this Paper.

WORKING Partnership desired by Qualified man in middle-class business in small provincial town; has had good and varied experience; can furnish excellent references; must be open to full investigation. Apply "Delta," 140/16, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

BLACKBURN.—Assistant required for Counter work at once. Give age, salary, reference. Send photograph to Critchley, 10 King William Street, Blackburn.

BARRY.—South Wales. Wanted, a capable Unqualified Assistant. Experienced in all branches, including Dispensing, Counter and Window Dressing. Well up in practical Photographics—40 or under—outdoors. Applications not replied to within three days respectfully declined. R. L. Hopkins, chemist, Barry.

BRIGHTON.—Wanted, an Assistant, qualified; berth would suit elderly or invalid; part time; nominal duties; permanency. Please state salary required, which must be reasonable, giving particulars to "B," 140/7, Office of this Paper.

COUNTRY TOWN, LINGS.—Lady as Second Assistant; not necessarily qualified; must be able and willing to do Photographic work (tank development, Velox printing and Kodak projection printer for enlargements) and all the usual work of a chemist's business. Full particulars, age, height, experience, salary required and references, to "Chemist," 269/39, Office of this Paper.

COVENTRY.—Qualified Assistant wanted for Dispensing and light Retail business. Please send particulars of age, height, experience and salary to C. H. Welton, 4 Bishop Street, Coventry.

LIVERPOOL.—Required immediately, Qualified Assistant, with good experience, view to management; must be obliging, tactful, capable Salesman, Window-dresser, knowledge of Photography, under 35, abstainer, with undeniable references. Reply, stating age, experience, salary, references, enclosing photo, 269/23, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Qualified Manager required for Working-class Business; plenty N.H.I. work; good chance for a hard-working, steady and reliable man; interest in the profits given. 269/29, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Qualified Assistant for N.H.I. Dispensing and brisk retail. Working class. If elderly must be active. Please send full particulars, age, salary, etc., no photos, to "Nemo," 272/2, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.—Qualified Assistant wanted; Lady preferred. Apply, with full particulars, to "H. P.," 85 Roman Road, Bow, E.3.

LONDON, E.C.—Qualified, experienced Assistant required, with knowledge of Photography. Reply, Shadforth Prescription Service, Ltd., 49 King William Street, E.C.4.

LONDON, S.W.—Assistant wanted; must be good Counterman, Dispenser, Window-dresser and well up in Photography; qualified preferred, but good unqualified not objected to. Apply, stating age, experience and salary required to 269/28, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Smart Unqualified Assistant required for March 2nd; must have good Counter and Photographic experience; permanent and progressive post; state age and salary required. 269/290, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Qualified Assistant wanted; age not over 45; good Window-dresser; accustomed to middle-class trade and N.H.I. Full particulars in first letter, height, salary, etc. "Chemists," c/o Harrison & Sons, Ltd., 26 Chapel Street, Victoria Bridge, Manchester.

MARGATE.—Wanted, for good Retail and Dispensing business, competent Male Assistant, unqualified, about 25. State full particulars of experience, age, height, and salary required, to James Hewlett, 2 Ethelbert Terrace, Margate.

MARGATE.—About end of March, a competent Assistant, accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing, with Photographics; one seeking permanency preferred. Will applicants, who must possess undeniable references, state in first letter full details of previous experience, age, height, salary required (outdoor), whether married or single, and enclose photo (returnable) to D. T. Evans, Ltd., chemists and opticians.

MIDLANDS.—Qualified or Unqualified Assistant possessing Optical Diploma required immediately; single man preferred; permanent and progressive post. "Mid," 269/200, Office of this Paper.

ISLANDS (Large Town).—Qualified Assistant, capable of taking charge in absence of Principal; married; to live in house attached to shop; middle-class Cash trade; some photographic; only man seeking permanency need apply. State salary wanted, and send references (copies) and photograph. "Kapable," 140/4, Office of this Paper.

THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1.—Qualified Assistant (male) wanted; hours 9 to 5; salary to begin at £200 a year; additional payment for extra duties. Apply in the first place, by or only, to H. Rodwell, Pharmacist.

SCARBOROUGH.—Qualified Assistant wanted for good-class business. Must be Accurate Dispenser. Please send particulars of age, height, experience and salary required to F. A. d, 94, Westborough, Scarborough.

WIMBORNE KENSINGTON.—On March 9th, reliable and gentlemanly Assistant; age 29 to 35; well recommended as a quick and accurate Dispenser; usual hours and five hours Sunday fortnightly; salary £4 weekly; outdoors; state details of last three engagements. 270/5, Office of this Paper.

WIMBORNE WALES.—Wanted, a Qualified Manager for a Branch situated in a pleasant colliery district. Give full particulars of experience, etc., in first letter, also references; state salary required. Apply 139/29, Office of this Paper.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Qualified as Cover; duties light; permanency; suit elderly retired (or young man, willing to accept moderate salary until business is worked up). Particulars salary required, in first instance, to 270/21, Office of this Paper.

A VACANCY will occur for a Qualified Branch Manager for modern good-class Store Business in seashore; house over shop; salary, sales commission and bonus will increase offered; applicants must be first-class Salesmen Window-dressers, and should give fullest possible particulars (of confidence) in first letter; gentlemen in situations will be state when available, if engaged. 139/27, Office of this Paper.

SMART. up-to-date, experienced, Unqualified Assistant wanted for a high-class Dispensing Business in South-West London; must have undeniable references, and must be of smart appearance; personal interview required. Apply, stating age, experience and salary expected, to 272/32, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT (young), with Optical qualification and Photographic experience, to take charge of Photo Counter and develop new Optical Department; London, S.W.; good prospects suitable man. State age, height, details of experience, and salary required to commence. 268/33, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, unqualified (one not long out of apprenticeship preferred); prospects to suitable man. Full particulars, apply, to T. C. Cornwell, Chemist, Hanley, Staffs.

ASSISTANT, young, smart, unqualified, as soon as possible. Briggs, cash chemists, 585 Lea Bridge Road, Leyton.

ASSISTANT (28 to 40); good experience in Dispensing essential. Ordinary retail, no Photography or N.H.I. Usual particulars, salary required, and photo, to Wootton & Son, Chemists, Margate. No reply in a few days respectfully noted.

ASSISTANT; male; 20-25; accustomed to middle-class Pharmacy; good knowledge of Dispensing and practical photography essential; South Countryman preferred. Full particulars and photo in first letter, Fry, Chemist, Albert Road, Chelsea.

ASSISTANT required (male); must be a quick and accurate Dispenser; one seeking permanency preferred. Please give particulars as to age, height, salary required, etc., to H. Hill, 357 High Street, Cheltenham.

AT ONCE.—Smart Unqualified man for Window-dressing and Counter; tall and of good address. State salary required, send photograph if possible, and references to Le H. Lester, 1 Bridge Street, Nuneaton.

DISPENSER-BOOK-KEEPER (lady) wanted by Doctor within 30 miles Glasgow; take full charge of shop. State experience, age, references, wages expected. Box 331, Robert & Scott, Advertising Agents, 73 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.

GENTLEMANLY Assistant, about 25, for first-class Retail and Dispensing; good Window-dresser and Photographic Sales; quick at Counter; vacancy end of March; photo and full particulars. Also Lady for Developing, Printing and Enlarging. Best details, Bailey, Pharmacist, 61 Old Dover Road, Black-burn, S.E.3.

HEALTHS, the Liverpool Chemists, have a vacancy for a Branch Manager. Must have initiative, be quick and up to date, and good Window Dresser. Full particulars in first letter, to Mr. Norman Heath, 99 High Street, Wavertree, Liverpool.

IMMEDIATE.—Young qualified Assistant (male preferred) or capable unqualified; energetic, gentlemanly, and used to quick London trade and N.H.I.; state age, height, salary, and usual particulars; no Sunday duty and half-day every Wednesday. 268/36, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR, young and unqualified, or Improver, required, with experience of Agricultural and Mixed business, for healthy market town. Applicants please give usual particulars, also stating salary expected. Knaggs, Chemist, Thirsk.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted; age about 21; accustomed to Dispensing and Photographic trade. Apply, stating age, experience, references, and salary; outdoors. 273/1, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted, about 24 years; quick and accurate Dispenser; unqualified; single; outdoors; permanency; good-class business. Full particulars to H. Barnett, Chemist, Hythe, Kent.

LADY Dispenser (Hall Certificate) for Hampstead, Wimbledon and Cricklewood districts. Full particulars and photograph to 59/846, Office of this Paper.

LEWIS & BURROWS have a vacancy for a thoroughly competent Dispenser; outdoors. Apply, giving full particulars of previous experience, to 146 Holborn Bars, E.C.

MANAGEMENT.—A Qualified Manager is required to take charge of an important business in S.W. London; in addition to Pharmacy and Dispensing, a large trade is done in Photographic lines and Toilet and Fancy articles; there is unlimited scope for a really capable man desirous of making a position for himself with excellent prospects; only those possessing the necessary qualifications and undeniable references need apply. All applications, with photo and full particulars of experience, to 59/845, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager required for new branch business; one used to Counter, N.H.I. Dispensing, and fitting Surgical Appliances. Please send full particulars and salary required. Living accommodation if desired. H. W. Kilby, 10 Park Square, Luton.

UNQUALIFIED Junior Assistant, about 21 (Male), in March; outdoors; West London; good Dispenser, with knowledge of Photography and Counter; must be quick and smart; state experience, where, salary, photo. P.C.B. 54/36, Office of this Paper.

UP-TO-DATE Unqualified Assistant for good-class business; permanency. Particulars to 59/847, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, for Dispensing and Drug Department, a qualified Chemist as Assistant. Apply by letter, stating age, qualifications, experience, and wages required, enclosing copies of two recent testimonials, to Directors, Co-operative Society, Ltd., 149 Church Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, immediately. Applications to be endorsed "Chemist."

WANTED, by Doctor in Sussex, Qualified Dispenser and Book-keeper (female), must be quick, accurate and neat in her work. State age, experience and salary desired, to 269/9, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, capable Male Dispenser for Doctor; also Junior Assistant, with knowledge of Photography for good-class village Pharmacy; both in Hampshire; outdoors. Apply, with full particulars, salary, etc., to 270/4, Office of this Paper.

WANTED immediately, for good-class Dispensing and Photographic Business in seaside health resort, young Assistant; well up in Dispensing. State usual particulars, age, salary, references, to 270/11, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, an Assistant, accustomed to good-class business; good Dispensing experience essential. Apply, stating age, experience, height and salary required, "Paraform," 139/22, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Junior Assistant, with knowledge of Photography; must be a quick and accurate Dispenser and have good references. State age, experience and salary required (outdoors), with recent photo, if possible, to Saville & Sons, Pharmacists, York.

WANTED, for London, E., Qualified lady or gentleman for N.H.I. Dispensing principally. Please give full particulars in first letter. Those unanswered within a week declined with thanks. 140/18, Office of this Paper.

WANTED at once, smart gentlemanly Assistant for old-established Agriculture Business; good Dispenser. Apply Baker & Son, Eastgate Pharmacy, Chichester.

WHOLESALE.

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

SOUTH WALES.—Representative to call on Doctors, Hospitals, Chemists for sale of reliable Organo Therapeutic Food, the result of medical research into relations of food to disease, health and efficiency; experienced and capable man wanted. Eatan, 28 Bond Road, Surbiton.

A **LABORATORY** Assistant for Provincial Wholesale House. State age and experience to "Aloes," 59/843, Office of this Paper.

A **DVERTISING.**—Chemist, with copy-writing or literary experience, required in Advertising Department of large London Firm of Manufacturing Chemists; Minor or Major qualification. State experience, age and salary to 59/849, Office of this Paper.

L **EADING** Perfumery House require Representatives for Lancashire, also Yorkshire; must possess sound connection. State age and full particulars of experience, in confidence. "H.," 59/851, Office of this Paper.

L **ONDON** Company requires Travellers who can carry as a really good side line a new Hair Cream; remuneration a substantial commission only. For full particulars write to Box 101, c/o W. C. Thorn, Ltd., 115 High Holborn, W.C.1.

O **LIVE OIL.**—Sole Importers of exceptionally fine quality Olive Oil require Representatives carrying one other good line on following ground: London, Home Counties, West of England, South Wales, Derby, Notts, and Lincs; commission basis. 59/850, Office of this Paper.

R **EPRESENTATIVE** wanted in certain areas to carry a Carnation Perfume, on commission basis, with possibility of standing fee if business reaches a specified limit. Write particulars to Allwood Bros., Carnation Specialists, Haywards Heath.

R **EPRESENTATIVES** required for "Hysan"—a benefit to womanhood; commission basis. Reply, stating ground covered and Firms represented. Hysan, Ltd., 12 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

R **EPRESENTATIVE** wanted for Lancashire and Cheshire to introduce a new preparation; good prospects for the right man; knowledge of Chemistry preferred. 269/7, Office of this Paper.

R **EPRESENTATIVES** required by old-established house to call on Chemists in N.E. England, the Midlands and South Wales; not less than 5 ft. 10 in. height, of good address and appearance; fidelity guarantee required; preference given to qualified men. Write, in confidence, to "Advance," c/o F. Wilson, 101 Hatton Garden, E.C.1.

R **QUIRED,** for a Wholesale Perfumery House, a Wet Counter Hand; must have had previous Wholesale experience. Write, stating salary required and previous experience, to Osborne, Garrett & Co., Ltd., 51-54 Frith Street, London, W.1.

S **ALESMAN,** of outstanding ability, is required for Birmingham area, also one for Scotland, by progressive firm who make high-class Medicated Tablets (packed and bulk), Health Salts, Bath Salts, Pills, Medicated Soap, etc.; exclusive territory and generous terms are assured to the right man. Apply at once, enclosing references, 59/842, Office of this Paper.

T **ABLET MAKER** wanted at once by firm in North of England; must be able to turn out first-class coated work; not over 40. Full particulars in first letter (in confidence) to 272/28, Office of this Paper.

T **HE ROYAL COURT MANUFACTURING CO.,** Proprietors of Surama Medicated Cigarettes, etc., have a vacancy in the South London district for a Representative; consideration will be given to men with good Retail experience (age between 25-35), without previous experience of representation, but whose personality is such as will make them efficient Salesmen. Applications by letter only to The Manager, Royal Court Manufacturing Co., 4 Chapel Court, London, S.E.1.

T **OWN Traveller** for London Wholesale Druggists; give full details of experience and actual districts covered, also state age and salary required; strictest confidence observed. 58/806, Office of this Paper.

T **RAVELLERS** required, on salary, commission and expenses, to represent well-known Proprietary House to call upon Chemists, good-class Grocers and Ironmongers on the following territories: South Wales, Gloucestershire and Warwickshire and Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Staffordshire. Reply, stating age, experience, earnings expected, etc., to 59/839, Office of this Paper.

T **RAVELLERS** wanted to sell Glass Bottles as extra line commission. Letters only, stating connection and district covered. Wright & Co., Crown Buildings, Homerton, London E.9.

W **ANTED,** by London House, experienced Wet Counter Hand; age 20 to 25 years. 59/838, Office of this Paper.

W **ANTED,** strong, go-ahead Salesman, accustomed to Dr. Trade, to introduce a first-class line of Weighing Machines in present demand; big monetary prospects for a man who can sell. Apply 59/848, Office of this Paper.

Y **OUNG** Man of presentable address and with a good knowledge of the Export Drug Trade wanted by a Wholesale House to represent them amongst London Shippers and Merchants. State age, qualifications, and salary expected. 59/841, Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

C **HILE.**—Qualified Assistant, under 27 years of age, to assist in Pharmacy in Chile; salary to commence £240 p. annum, and participation in profits; outward and return passages paid. Write "Chile," 56/59 Bunhill Row, E.C.1.

W **EST AFRICA.**—An English Company have a vacancy early in April on their Nigerian staff for an unmarried Assistant with the qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; age not under 27 or over 33; one accustomed to high-class Pharmacy necessary; Optical experience preferred; salary, £350 per annum, servant allowance, free quarters; first-class passage out and home; engagement 2 years (20 months on the Coast); full pay on leave; appointment made by directors in this country; expenses paid for interview where required. Applications, in writing only, giving experience, references, and photograph, to the Secretary, West Africa Drug Co., Ltd., 6 Water Street, Liverpool.

SITUATIONS WANTED.**RETAIL.****[HOME.]**

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

A.A.A.—**QUALIFIED** (27), disengaged; single, tall, smart appearance, Locum or permanency anywhere; London experience; knowledge Photography, quick Dispenser; excellent references. Manager, Colston's, Malvern Wells.

A **CAPABLE** Manager, thoroughly experienced all branches requires re-engagement; good Window-dresser. Squire, 3 Brondesbury Road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

A **CAPABLE** and reliable Assistant desires permanency; over 20 years' all-round experience; Agricultural and Optical would consider interest; well recommended. "Senior," c/o Tee View, Startforth, Barnard Castle.

A **CAPABLE** Pharmacist, with Optical knowledge (passed greater part B.O.A. exam.), seeks change where Optical knowledge would be used and increased; 6 ft.; 27; highest references. "Optics," 27/12, Office of this Paper.

A **CAPABLE** and reliable Pharmacist, married, seeks permanency as Manager or Senior, preferably with house accommodation; 20 years' first-class experience, including Photography; highest references; disengaged; interview any time "Chemist," 7 Holland Road, Harlesden, N.W.10.

A **HALL** Qualified Lady Assistant; nine years' excellent experience, including apprenticeship, desires change; salary £2 10s. 270/1, Office of this Paper.

A **DVERTISER** (male), experienced, seeks post with Doctor or Dispenser; Book-keeper; Hospital and general practice; excellent references. Reply, stating salary, to "J. G.," 10 Dean Street, S.S., Blackpool.

A **N** experienced and capable Chemist desires shortly situation as Manager; preferably one with house accommodation; tall; well educated, with pre-war qualification; knowledge of Photography and Optics; excellent experience both in London and the provinces. Apply 272/31, Office of this Paper.

A **R**e you seeking an active Unqualified Assistant (married) one that can work and is competent in every way; used to taking charge and relieving you of a deal of responsibility. I am seeking such a berth, where experience and initiative is required. 272/50, Office of this Paper.

A **S** Locum or permanent; unqualified, capable, with highest recommendations, abstainer, disengaged. O'D., 131 Mount View Road, Finsbury Park, N.4.

SISTANT or Manager of Drug Store; unqualified; middle-aged; active, tall; married; over 20 years' experience; engaged. "A. F.," P.C.B. 54/20, Office of this Paper. Will please send name and address to C. & D. Offices?

SISTANT seeks post; 7 years' experience, Cash, Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic, 22. "H. R. S.," c/o 49 Ward Street, Brighton.

SISTANT (21) requires situation in S.E. London; 5 years' experience Dispensing, Photographic, and brisk Counter; disengaged March 9. "S. T. O.," 126 Stanstead, S.E.23.

SISTANT, male, unqualified, 32, single, desires permanency; in London or suburbs preferred; Counter, Dispensing, Photographic, Window-dressing; excellent references. 270/10, Office of this Paper.

SISTANT; unqualified (age 28 years); tall; disengaged; good general experience and references. Steward, 7 Caxton, W.12.

SISTANT, male, qualified, 27½, single, disengaged, requires position Manager or Assistant; interview. Smith, 30 Chelsea Road, S.W.4.

SISTANT (24), qualified, desires post in high-class Pharmacy, front counter, or locum; disengaged. Muriel Price, Chills Road, Hinkley.

SISTANT (35), unqualified; active, not afraid of work, telling Window-dresser, used to brisk trade, Photographic, etc., situation where initiative and push and go will be appreciated; can manage throughout; held similar position; 9 years two situations; London or suburbs. 272/5, Office of this Paper.

SISTANT, qualified, first-class experience; London or suburbs; outdoors; good references. "Chemist" 272/39, Office of this Paper.

ANCH Manager, qualified, married, five years own business, experienced all Branches, Photographic, Veterinary, permanency; South Coast and living accommodation provided; with or without view to succession. 139/14, Office of Paper.

ENGAGED 21st inst.; locum or permanent; qualified Chemist; accurate and rapid Dispenser; excellent references. "Pharmacist," c/o Mr. Beck, Chemist, 60 High Street, Newington. Telephone: 335 Clissold.

ENGAGED, qualified, married, 33, desires permanency, Branch Manager or Assistant; Scotland or England; excellent all-round experience. 269/31, Office of this Paper.

ENGAGED March, all-round experience; London or country; registered; fluent French; tall, dark; good references; y. Garnham, Mildenhall, Suffolk.

DERLY qualified Pharmacist wants position immediately as Manager or Cover; Yorks or Lancs preferred; married, family. "Pharmacist," 25 Clifford Street, C. on M., Chester.

NIOR or Improver; served apprenticeship and six months as improver; accustomed to quick Counter trade, N.H.I., Photographic; good all-round experience. R. Cashin, 31 Willows, Everton, Liverpool.

NIOR (19), small Pharmacy, London or suburbs; Dispensing, Counter, Photographic experience, Window-dressing, pard, 137 Albert Road, Southsea.

NIOR; good experience in Dispensing and Photographic. E. Harrodine, 9 The Walk, Rochdale.

DY (21), Hall Certificate, desires situation for experience with Chemist, Doctor, or Institution; salary 20s. week first months. Lewis, 49 Fitz-James Avenue, Kensington, W.14.

DY; young, unqualified; London experience; Counter, 3 months' Dispensing; moderate salary; London district. "D. M. P.," 10 Fernshaw Road, Fulham Road, S.W.

DY Pharmacist desires temporary post; London or Brighton preferred; well experienced; disengaged. P.C.B. 54/33, Office of this Paper.

DY (Hall) requires experience in Pharmacy 3 or 6 months; salary unimportant. 254/37, Office of this Paper.

DY (24), unqualified; thoroughly experienced in high-class Dispensing and Retail; excellent references. Marshall, Well House, Yarwell, Peterborough.

DY Assistant, unqualified, requires post with Chemist; 7½ years' experience dispensing and Counter. Locum or permanency. Williams, 98 Severn Road, Weston-super-Mare.

LADY Dispenser, experienced, desires post; Doctor, Chemist (Hall); book-keeping, etc. 90 Bexley Terrace, Whitstable, Kent.

LADY Assistant, unqualified, desires post in London; 8 years' experience at Counter; disengaged. 272/35, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser, Hall, requires post immediately: Counter-work; good worker; moderate salary; disengaged. Hordle, 41 Augustine Street, Taunton.

LADY Dispenser (Hall), Book-keeper, desires post with Doctor; Sheffield, or country district near. 272/19, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; highest references; entire charge or part-time; wide experience. "Chemicus," 12 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.15.

LOCUM; or permanency; in or near Birmingham; qualified; disengaged. "D.," 20 Cambridge Crescent, Birmingham.

LOCUM; qualified, abstainer, good Prescriber and Manager, has a few weeks unfilled. Thomas, 145 Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.

LOCUM; Assistant or sole control; thoroughly competent, energetic; reliable; all-round experience; disengaged. "Aspirin," 239 Camberwell New Road, S.E.5.

LOCUM or Assistant; qualified (28); good all-round experience; Scotland or North of England; free March 2. 273/36, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; qualified (experienced); highest references; last situation 4½ years high-class Dispensing business in suburbs; age 28, married; desires position where work and brains will be appreciated. 262/28, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT.-Assistant (age 20 years); reliable, capable, trustworthy; Dispensing, Counter, Photographic, Window-dressing; excellent experience. "Salesman," 157 Bury New Road, Manchester.

M.P.S., 26; tall; good Retail, Dispensing, N.H.I., Photographic, Agricultural and Prescribing experience; excellent references; disengaged March 9; home or abroad. "Qualified," 29 Long Street, Devizes, Wiltshire.

PART-TIME, Locum or Institution work wanted by lady Dispenser; 3 years' experience; testimonials; conscientious and reliable; London or Kent; free March 16. 268/1, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST (35) desires situation as Manager; London or suburbs; would consider position as Assistant with view to succession; capital available about £600. 269/33, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST desires change; young, tall, energetic; 8 years' good Dispensing, Counter, Photographic experience; abstainer; excellent references; Yorkshire. 272/22, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 23; good-class Dispensing, Counter and Photographic experience; London preferred. J. Cardwell, "Ashleigh," 195 Whitegate Drive, Blackpool.

QUALIFIED, 26, desirous of position in London, preferably West-End; good experience in high-class Retail and Dispensing. Redman, 3 Heath Street, Hampstead.

QUALIFIED (26); 11½ years' first-class all-round experience; abstainer; free April. "M.P.S.," 15 Ledgeley Road, Bournemouth.

QUALIFIED man seeks post as Manager or Locum in Liverpool or North Wales; good Prescriber. "Cymro," 269/37, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 26, single, experienced good-class Dispensing, desires post in North Wales or London. "O. J.," Llanfair, T. H., Abergcgle, N.W.

QUALIFIED (27), middle and high-class experience Photography; undeniable references; Lancashire, Midlands preferred. Marsden, 134 Wellington Street, Preston.

QUALIFIED, tall (35), married, requires post in good-class business as Manager or Senior; thorough knowledge of Dispensing, etc.; satisfactory references; disengaged February 23. 139/31, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (24), good Dispenser and Counterman, desires berth; East London or near. Bridger, 453 Romford Road, Forest Gate, E.7.

QUALIFIED; young; tall; 7 years' good all-round experience; Counter, Dispensing and Photography. Symmons, North Road, Milford Haven.

REALLY capable Unqualified Assistant (48) seeks a position; good Dispenser, steady and reliable; used to taking charge and keeping books. "Camphor," 270/18, Office of this Paper.

SMART Junior wanted; good Counterman and able to dress Windows; good knowledge of Photography, with D. and P. experience essential. Full particulars, salary, etc., in first letter, with references, to "Butlers," 199 Parrock Street, Gravesend.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant requires position; good all-round experience; used to store trade; would manage Branch; good references. P.C.B. 54/19, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Lady Dispenser (21) requires post in good-class Pharmacy or Hospital; five years' experience. Dispensing and Counter; coast town preferred. Hazeldine, Edgar House, George Street, Bath.

UNQUALIFIED Lady Assistant; 7 years' experience Counter and Photographic; London district. Davis, 299 Upper Richmond Road, E. Sheen, S.W.14.

70S.—Locum or permanency; capable Dispenser and Counterman; over 12 years' London experience. "Harries," 16 Brixton Road, S.W.9.

WHOLESALE.

AS Traveller; home or abroad; 33; good knowledge Tamil and Malay; sound experience Drugs and Chemists' Sundries, also 3½ years' rubber planting experience. M.L. 2811/24, Office of this Paper.

AKEEN and active young man desires post as Representative or Buyer; 16 years' experience in Wholesale houses. Apply 270/19, Office of this Paper.

AYOUNG Man (24) desires position as Traveller; eight years' experience in Retail Pharmacy (London and provinces); prospects. "C. S. H.," 100 Manor Park, S.E.15.

AS Representative (23), keen; some experience 270/6, Office of this Paper.

B.S.C. (Hons. Chem.), 26, educated Public School, University, desires post in works on Research, Plant or Analytical; good knowledge Chemistry, Physics, French, German, Book-keeping. M.L. 4467/22, Office of this Paper.

B.S.C., Chemistry and Physics, 26, War Service, desires post as Junior Chemist in Laboratory or Works; knowledge of French and German, also of telegraphy and telephony, and an expert wireless operator; willing to accept nominal salary until worth is proved. 2636/24, Office of this Paper.

BUYER or Manager.—Chemist, with large and varied experience in all branches at home and abroad, seeks confidential post; accustomed to control large staff and to trade in a big way; good linguist and good credentials. P.C.B. 54/35, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S Assistant (Analytical); disengaged; 4 years' apprenticeship; some experience in Manufacturing; age 22; reasonable salary. A. Wheeler, 98 Clements Road, East Ham, E.6.

COMMISSION wanted; London throughout, with travelling expenses; splendid opportunity to introduce business. 270/7, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN, with thorough experience in the sale of Fruit Essences, Essential Oils, Perfumes, and Aromatic Chemicals, in England and the Far East, desires to alter his present position; proved selling abilities. P.C.B. 54/37, Office of this Paper.

HARD-WORKING Manager, conscientious, age 43, to small enterprising firm; assist with books; could travel; organiser; methodical; supervisor. P.C.B. 49/39, Office of this Paper.

L.P.S., IRELAND, 11 years' experience Retail trade, qualified 6 years, desires position as Representative with a first-class house; South of Ireland ground preferred. Inquiries, stating salary paid, to be addressed to 268/30, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST (34), married, several years own business, wishes to enter Wholesale; would travel S. England for well-known House; own car; advertiser is proprietor of several useful Recipes. 139/140, Office of this Paper.

PILLS and Tablet Maker and Coater, also Creams and Toilet Preparations, good all-round man seeks position to take charge; 3 years' experience in Paris. "A. G.," 141 Daubeney Road, London, E.5.

REPRESENTATIVE, 28, good appearance and address, requires position with Wholesale house; South Coast or London; excellent references. 268/40, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE; Midlands; 30; experienced salesman; thoroughly capable and reliable; well educated; tall; smart appearance; first-class references; Proprietary preferred. "Motor," 268/32, Office of this Paper.

SELLING or Propaganda Representative (possibly disengaged shortly), calling on London Chemists, invites offers. Proprietary Manufacturers; salary and commission. 59/ Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, excellent connection Chemists, etc., West England, wishes represent reputable House; expenses commission; all-round experience; qualified. 140/2, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, 33 years of age, 10 years calling on Chemists and Perfumers, presently acting as Senior Traveller first-class London Firm, wishes negotiations with Manufacturer can guarantee a large turnover for a non-combine Toilet Soap and Perfume House. 269/26, Office of this Paper.

WANTED to represent well-established firm; pioneer work not objected to; Eastern Counties; sound connections Chemists and Hairdressers, Toilet lines; part expenses, commission basis; well recommended; own car. "S. W.," Nacton Road, Ipswich.

WANTED immediately, position as Town or Special Representative, Stores, Trade, Shippers, or Sales, or Assistant Sales Management; excellent credentials, Chemist, London. 273/18, Office of this Paper.

WORKS Chemist, 26, B.Sc. Technology (Manchester French and German; 2 years' experience as Assistant Pharmacist. 5800/23, Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

CANADA, CANADA, CANADA.—Qualified man (25) desirous of situation in Canada; good knowledge of Dispensing a Retail trade. Copies of references will be forwarded on application to 272/37, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHEMIST'S Fittings (second-hand).—Ranges of Drug Drawers, Shelving, All Glass Counters, Centre Cases, Window Fittings of all descriptions. D. MATTHEWS & SON, Chemist Fitters, 14/16 Manchester Street, Liverpool.

SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO. 262 Old Street, London, E.C.2.

£144. SET of complete mahogany Shop Fittings, 7 ft. hand Counter with cases in front, plate-glass Counter Case, two new of Counter Drawers, 12 ft. Drug Fitting, Perfume Case and Desk, all-glass Counter; can easily be adapted. PHILL JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 93 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

NORTH COUNTRY firm of Manufacturing Chemists, with every necessary facility, wish to undertake the Manufacture and Packing of a few Proprietary Pharmaceutical or Toilet lines at rock-bottom prices; strictest secrecy guaranteed opportunity for avoiding excessive overhead charges. 59/844 Office of this Paper.

LIMITED Companies formed not only for Chemists and Opticians, but for any trade. Established 1905. Books, seal, etc., are included in quotation. Advice free. A. B. SLACK, 15 Christ Church Avenue, West Didsbury, Manchester.

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FOR DISPOSAL.

STUDENT'S LEITZ MICROSCOPE, equal new; 1 and 1½ inch objectives; 1 eyepiece; approx. £6. 272/13, Office of this Paper.

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TWO AMERICAN CARBOYS; state size, price. Underwood 23A Walbrook, E.C.4.

THREE CARBOYS, about three gallons' capacity. Kilby Chemist, Park Square, Luton.

YADIL.—A few gallons Veterinary Yadil wanted. State lowest price. 266/7, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACEUTICAL Books wanted; send priced list. Gover Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham.

WANTED, Trial Case and Accessories. Particulars to "Lens," X.Y.Z., 139/37, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Second-hand Shop Fittings, etc. Send particulars to Drug Stores, 25 Old Dover Road, Blackheath, London.



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